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Jeffers Asks Racing Ban; Loyalty of Seamen Upheld; Stalin Sees Allied Victory

The World's Day—February 6, 1943

Washington: Partial Ban on Racing Proposed

Cancellation of all horse racing meetings at tracks which must be reached by automobile is being requested of State Governors by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Union merchant seamen have been found clear of disloyal conduct, in the expressed judgment of the chairman and two members of the House Naval subcommittee that is investigating charges union sailors had refused to unload ships at Guadalcanal. [First Page, Second Section.]

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Negro attorney from Chicago, has been appointed Acting Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War, succeeding Judge William H. Hastie, Negro, whose resignation became effective Feb. 1.

The Office of Price Administration has modified its canned goods rationing plan to allow persons living in isolated areas to buy 60-days' rations of canned goods at one time.

Secretary Wickard announced that the Agricultural Department had established a $200,000,000 wartime food production loan program under which the Government will assume losses from crop failures on products needed for the war.

The Civil Aeronautics Board applied its new general mail rate to United Airlines and announced that it would reduce payments of mail to that Company by approximately $1,700,000 a year. The Board said that at the same time it would give early consideration to a reduction in United's passenger rates.

A coalition of the major labor organizations will fight "the threat of anti-labor legislation in Congress," disclosed C. I. O. President Philip Murray. The coalition will include the A. F of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods, and farm organizations.

Adolf Hitler's mad ambitions already have cost the world more than $400,000,000,000, the Commerce Department estimated, and the cost may exceed $500,000,000,000 if the Führer is not brought to his knees for another year.

The War Manpower Commission's plan to draft fathers of families unless they switch from "nonessential" jobs to more essential occupations has encountered strenuous opposition in the House, where members of the Military Affairs Committee moved to block the program.

The mere fact that a man has reached his thirty-eighth birthday will not provide a basis for seeking discharge from the Army, the War Department stated.

Europe: Stalin Convinced of Allied Victory

Premier Stalin in a message to President Roosevelt expressed "conviction that joint military operations of the United States, Great Britain and the U. S. S. R. in the near future will bring about victory over our common enemy."

Marshals Zhukoff and Voronoff were summoned to Moscow to receive congratulations on victory at Stalingrad.

Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, Italian Corps Commander captured in Libya in 1941, was reported in Bern to have been sent to Washington as a prisoner of war.

The Fighting French National Committee, meeting in London, appointed Rene Massigli, ex-French envoy, to be Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Africa: Brereton Heads U. S. Forces in Cairo Area

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States Air Forces in the Middle East, has succeeded Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews as commander of all American forces in the Cairo sector.

National: Sentence on Aider of German Upheld

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati upheld a Detroit District Court capital sentence on Max Stephan for allegedly aiding a German aviator in his flight from a Canadian prison camp.

In California, American-born Japanese starting Feb. 23 are to register for volunteer combat duty at the State's two large relocation centers.

The appeal of Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones from their conviction for sedition has been dismissed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. Mr. Noble, Director of the Friends of Progress, and Jones, his Assistant Director, were convicted in Los Angeles last July and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At New York, a plan to transform the right-of-way on each side of the New York Central Railroad's 11,000 miles of tracks into a string of employee-cultivated victory gardens has been announced by Raymond D. Starbuck, Executive Vice-President of the Railroad.

Congressional legislation giving recognition to American war correspondents for "distinguished service" is urged at Chicago by Verdun Chapter No. 33 of the Disabled American Veterans. A resolution also asked the organization's National Executive Committee to open its ranks to members of the press "who are permanently disabled while serving overseas with the fighting forces of our country."

United States citizenship has never been as "sought after and prized," Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of the U. S. Immigration and Nationalization Service, declared in a speech at New York. He told the annual conference of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship there had been 250,000 naturalizations last year, a 50 per cent increase over the figure of five years ago.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Cost of World War II $230 to Date For Each of 2,169,000,000 Persons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—In terms of cash alone, the Hitlerian rampage which resulted in World War II already has cost the earth's 2,169,000,000 human residents $230 apiece—and the price is rapidly rising.

According to Department of Commerce estimates, military expenditures of the United Nations and Axis powers now total more than $400,000,000,000 and bid fair to pass $500,000,000,000 if the war continues another year.

That sum represents nearly three times the total cost of World War I, the Department said.

Last to enter, Uncle Sam has spent the most—$112,300,000,000—with Germany's more than $100,000,000,000 ranking next and Russia's $96,000,000,000 third. The United Kingdom expense was estimated at $58,200,000,000, while Italy's cost was set at only $8,000,000,000.

Cost of Hitlerism to other nations for which the Department prepared estimates included:

France $10,100,000,000; Canada $4,814,000,000; Australia $1,760,000,000; New Zealand $319,000,000; South Africa $541,000,000; Poland $2,660,000,000; the Netherlands $889,000,000; Belgium $3,400,000,000; Norway $93,000,000; Yugoslavia $220,000,000; Greece $165,000,000; and Czechoslovakia $1,500,000,000.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, February 6, 1943

Art, Music and Theater	12
Boston and New England News	2, 3, 4
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	9
Financial Pages	13, 14
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetable	4
The Home Forum	10
"The perfection of beauty" (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	2
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	12
Classified	14
Restaurant (grouped)	15
School (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Light Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:33 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:23 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:34 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:21 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:36 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:20 a. m.

'Free Will' Of Fund Giving Gets Emphasis

Nearly $2,000,000 more needed over week end —Any pledge not voluntary can be canceled.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Voluntary free will giving, not coercive tactics, is our way of doing things," declared Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, today, as he urged the 40,000 volunteer solicitors in the area to redouble their efforts over this—the final—week-end of the drive to bring in the nearly $2,000,000 needed to attain the goal of $7,800,000.

Although he warned that collections still lagged behind those of last year at the same date, nevertheless he was insistent that the workers should adhere to the democratic way, as opposed to the methods adopted by the Nazis in collecting for the Winter Relief Fund.

Emphasizing that subscriptions to the Fund are wholly voluntary, Chairman Cabot reiterated that if any subscriber says that his pledge was obtained on any basis other than free will, the Fund stands ready to cancel the pledge. He added that such cancellations will be held strictly confidential.

"The goal can be reached," he asserted, "but it can be reached in only one way. Our great army of volunteers must take their coats off and say to themselves, as the men in Stalingrad said, 'This job can be done!'"

How the Nazis Do It

By way of contrasting the collection methods used in the Greater Boston campaign with those in effect in Nazi Germany, Mr. Cabot referred the writer to experiences related by Wallace R. Deuel, for six years the Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, in his book, "People Under Hitler."

A workman in Cologne, wrote Mr. Deuel, was discharged without notice in the fall of 1936 because he declined to contribute to the Nazi Party's Winter Relief Fund. The workman appealed to a Labor Court against his dismissal, but the Court upheld the employer.

"Even if there is no legal obligation to contribute to the Winter Relief Fund," the Court said, "the unequivocal refusal of an employee to make the usual contribution to the National Socialist Welfare organization representatives constitutes conduct hostile to the community of the people and is to be most strongly condemned."

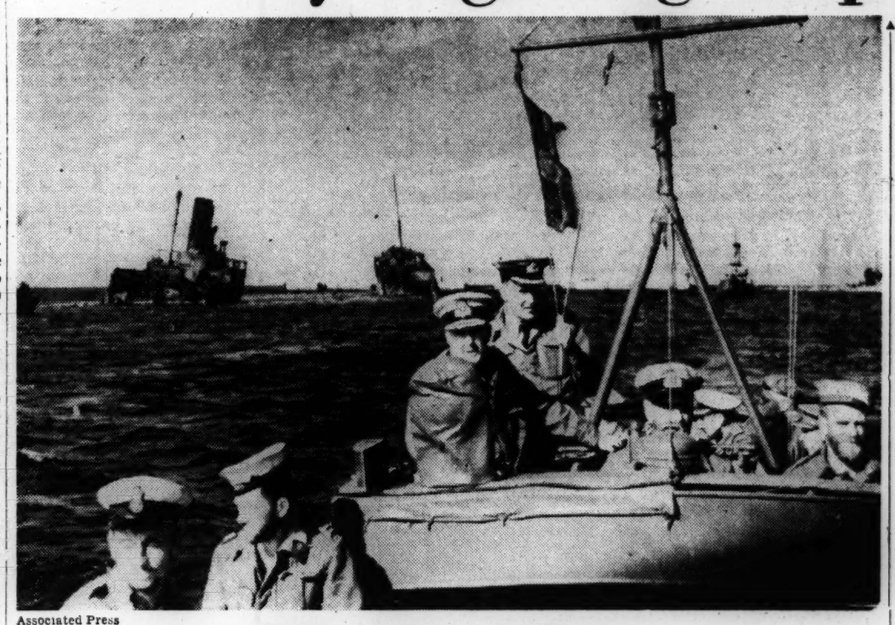
This pronouncement is typical of Nazi logic and Nazi playing with words, Mr. Deuel continued. "There is no legal obligation to contribute." The Nazis insist on calling these donations "voluntary." But the citizen who fails to make a "voluntary" donation can be dismissed from his job.

And not only does the citizen have to contribute, Mr. Deuel wrote, but, furthermore, he has to contribute as much as the Nazis think he should. The Party, not the individual, himself, decides what is the proper amount.

Nor is the Winter Relief Fund

Continued on Page 2. Column 1

Is Axis Nearing Political Crack-Up? Russians Threaten New Encirclement; Heavy Fighting Impends in Tunisia



Associated Press

Bengasi After Axis Retreat

Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood (left center), British naval chief in the Mediterranean, inspects the harbor at Bengasi, Libya, after British forces swept through the port in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces. Note battered ships at left.

▲Soviets advance farther into Ukraine; Giraud Committee replaces Imperial Council.

▲Finns' move toward Russia and Mussolini shake-up are signs pointing to crisis.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While Joseph Stalin was assuring President Roosevelt that final victory was not far off, the fast-moving Red armies were threatening to effect another vast encirclement of German forces—this time in the Donbas region between Kharkov and Rostov.

The capture of Izyum, a rail point in the Ukraine 70 miles southeast of Kharkov, and Yama, southeast of Krasny Liman, provided the Russians with their third and fourth bridgeheads over the upper Don River, the other two being Kamensk and Proletarsk.

From these points strong Soviet mobile units were wheeling south toward the Sea of Azov, only 100 miles distant. If their advance is not halted or appreciably delayed, an estimated 250,000 Germans defending Rostov and Voroshilovgrad will find themselves in the center of a steel band, with the sea providing only an uncertain means of escape. It was a similar maneuver that enabled the Soviets to trap and ultimately destroy 330,000 Germans in the Stalingrad bulge.

Thus it would not be surprising if the Germans began a precipitous exodus from Rostov. This may, in fact, already have begun. Some unconfirmed dispatches reaching London said Russian advance guards, coming from the east, had met such little resistance that they were able to enter the suburbs of Rostov.

In Tunisia, United Nations forces were dislodged after a brief occupancy from Djebel Mansour, a communications center 30 miles below Tunis. An Associated Press correspondent at Allied headquarters, predicting that the big battle for Tunisia was about to begin, said the Axis forces had been swelled to 170,000 men and that the Allied army was "probably considerably less in numbers." The correspondent added that fully one third of the German air force was massed in the Tunisian theater.

However, further protection for the vital United Nations supply lines to the west was seen in an announcement that the French "Imperial Council" set up by the late Admiral Jean Darlan had been replaced by a War Committee designated by Gen. Henri Giraud.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A general feeling that a crack may soon become visible in the overstrained political structure of the Axis is supported by numerous signs of movement below the surface.

Finland's willingness to have reports of possible accord with Russia openly circulating, a significant general shake-up in Mussolini's cabinet, reports sent out from Berlin that Mr. Churchill is planning to meet President Franco of Spain, and other rumors and reports build up a general background of uneasiness in the Axis ranks.

The fact the Finnish authorities are allowing the rumors to circulate freely in Washington, without repudiation, is significant, considering that Germany still has five divisions in Finland. Also significant is the fact that Washington is much exercised over the problem of getting food to the Finns, who hitherto have depended on Germany to keep them at a subsistence level.

Stoppage of supplies from Germany would have to be made good through Allied supplies and it is understood the talks between Ambassador Schoefeld and President Roosevelt and between the Finnish envoy and the State Department have taken these matters into consideration.

The Italian shake-up generally is considered to reveal Signor Mussolini's precarious position. Presumably it is in the nature of a safety valve following the total eclipse of the African Empire and Mr. Churchill's trumphant entry into Tripoli—something to attract the attention of his discouraged countrymen. But it well may be the effect of Nazi pressure on their weakening Italian ally.

The fact that those named to replace the Cabinet members ousted with Count Ciano are strongly pro-Axis certainly will not increase the Italian pople's affection for the collaborationist government.

German reports that Mr. Churchill is planning a meeting with President Franco hardly suggests the strongest of ties between Hitler and the Spanish fascist leader. The rumor was that the British Premier would go to Portugal after leaving Gibraltar and there arrange the meeting. The Premier already has administered a rude shock to Berlin by his surprise visit to Turkey, which has been followed by the hasty recalling of Ambassador von Papen to Germany.

These signs of uneasiness on three peripheral states around Germany's continental empire—Finland, Spain, and Turkey—at a moment when the Nazi legions are being rolled back from Russia, are being watched with unusual interest.

Finns Need Food

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—American diplomatic observers look skeptically on European reports of a possible peace offensive by Germany, although negotiation of a separate British and Russian peace with Finland is regarded as a possibility.

The Casablanca declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for "unconditional surrender" of the Axis powers—Germany, Italy and Japan—was believed to have spiked any Axis plan to propose a negotiated settlement.

At the same time, some American observers interpreted the reference to the Axis as meaning that the British would accept a negotiated armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union. Great Britain, but not the United States, is at war with Finland, which has never joined the Axis.

President Roosevelt conferred this week with the United States Minister to Finland, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, and the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar Procope, called on Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

While Secretary Hull said the visits did not necessarily mean that Mr. Schoenfeld was about to return to Helsingfors, the President told his press conference that he assumed the Minister would go back after completing his talks with the State Department.

Mr. Schoenfeld told the President of conditions in Finland up to the time he was called to Washington for consultation several weeks ago. Unofficial reports say Finland is worried about its food situation.

Those speculating on the prospect of a separate peace said Russia might accept it, and the Germans, now in Finland, might permit it for the same reason—to free

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Congress Revolts Against 'Government by Directive'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A revolt against "government by directive" has sprung up in Congress, with the $25,000 salary limit and the draft of fathers in nonessential industries as immediate points of attack.

Most of the protests against "laws" made in the executive offices downtown have centered thus far in the House of Representatives, whose Rules Committee has approved a resolution to set up a five-member committee to study any administrative action or directive that may seem to go beyond existing law.

President Roosevelt has personally intervened to save the $25,000 top net salary limit fixed by his economic stabilizers without specific authorization from Congress.

In a letter to Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the President urged defeat of the Gearhart "rider," proposed as a means of ending the $25,000 limit. The President took the position that inclusion of the controversial issue as a rider on the pending debt-limit bill would endanger or delay passage of the whole bill.

Draft Order Protest

Even more violent opposition has developed in the House against War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's order to men of draft age with dependents to get out of 29 "nonessential" industries by April 1 or run the risk of being drafted.

A test of sentiment on whether Mr. McNutt has carried his draft powers too far will come on a vote on a measure introduced by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas, giving deferment priorities to men with dependents and putting draft quotas on a state basis. Under this procedure, all eligible men in a state who are without dependents would have to be drafted before heads of families.

In the labor field, long-standing differences between four big groups—the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the railroad brotherhoods and the National Farmers Union were temporarily put away when these forces, representing 15,000,000 organized workers, announced they would present a united front on Capitol Hill this session.

First Labor Coalition

This is the first such coalition of its kind in the history of American labor, according to the recollection of labor leaders. Only the United Mine Workers, led by John L. Lewis, is absent from the coalition.

Congressional alarm over the manpower situation has been growing with the recent closed-door appearances of Mr. McNutt before various committees on Capitol Hill. Mr. McNutt has been telling these groups the armed forces will have taken nearly 11,000,000 by the close of 1943. This fact underlies his executive order hustling men with children into essential industries.

The Kilday bill setting up deferment priorities for such men would establish four categories. In the first would be men without dependents; in the second, men with collateral dependents, such as mothers, fathers, sisters, or brothers; in the third, married men without children but maintaining a bona fide family relationship in their home; in the fourth, men with children and maintaining a bona fide relationship in the home.

Deferment of Farmers

Also an aftermath of the McNutt testimony is a bill introduced by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina compelling deferment of bona fide farm workers and to make men in uniform available for farm work in regions where there are shortages of help.

Meanwhile, the Army put into shape its program for discharging men over 38, setting five requirements for discharge eligibility as follows:

1. The soldier must attain his thirthy-eighth birthday on or before Feb. 28, 1943.

2. He must have submitted a written request for discharge prior to May 1, 1943. Commanders are authorized to extend the time in cases where the soldier did not have sufficient opportunity to file his application.

4. He must present written evidence that, if discharged he will be employed in an essential industry.

5. Release of the soldier will not seriously affect the efficiency of the organization to which he is assigned.

Churchill Lauds Army In Tripoli

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has visited captured Tripoli, where he reviewed troops in the main piazza and made a speech at British Eighth Army headquarters. He left by plane yesterday for an unannounced destination.

He made a ceremonial entry into the city Feb. 4 after spending the previous night at the headquarters caravan of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army.

In bright sunlight he reviewed British tanks lined up along the street from the sea front to the piazza.

Their pennants flying, the line of tanks stretched for a mile. Crowds lined the streets to greet Mr. Churchill's procession.

1,000-Mile Flight

The British Prime Minister landed at Castel Benito airdrome south of Tripoli after flying more than 1,000 miles from Cairo.

Speaking from a hilltop, he said he had come to thank all men of the British Eighth Army, Allied air forces, and other units that had taken part in the campaign in the name of the King of England, the British Government, and the whole people.

Their deeds, he said, would gleam and glow in the annals of history.

When the last tank had thundered past, the Prime Minister drove out of town to an open space where a New Zealand division was lined up to receive him. He greeted Maj. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyburg with a warm handshake and drove in a car back and forth through

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Prices and Your Purse: Ration Deduction Limited

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 6

Registration sites for Ration Book II will be announced in your community by your local War Price and Rationing Board.

In order that no person will be entirely without stamps during any ration period not more than half the total number of stamps will be removed from any ration book by the registrar. If this does not account for all stocks of canned goods on hand, the registrar will make a record of the excess on the cover of Ration Book II so that further deductions may be made from future books.

Pantry Census

OPA suggests you set aside Sunday, Feb. 21, to take a "pantry census."

Put all cans containing less than eight ounces back on the shelf. Count out five cans for each member of the family from the remainder and put them back. Count the remainder and record on a "consumer declaration" sheet, to be clipped from almost any newspaper after Feb. 15, and taken along when you register for Ration Book II some time during the week of Feb. 22.

Coffee Declaration

OPA is still hopeful that applicants for Ration Book II will be able to remember how much coffee their family had on hand on Nov. 28. This figure, less one pound for each person whose age is given as 14 or over on Ration Book I, is to be reported on your "consumer declaration." One stamp will be removed from Ration Book I (which you have to have in your hand to get Book II) for each pound above the allowable amount.

What to Report

Foods to be reported are: Commercially canned (tin or glass) fruits (including spiced fruits) and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, all canned soups, chili sauce and catsup.

Consumer Dates:

Feb. 8—Stamp No. 25 in Ration Book I becomes valid for purchase of one pound of coffee through midnight March 21.

Ration was cut from one pound every five weeks to one pound every six to help solve shipping and distribution problems.

Army Butter Scarce

Butter is getting scarcer in the Army, too. Before November the daily ration was two ounces per man. Then it was scaled down to a little less than 1½ ounces, and recently was further shaved to about 1 1-3 ounces per man.

War of Oil

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has just about quashed hopes that come spring, the pleasure driving ban will be lifted in the East. More likely, he indicates, it may be extended to the whole country to save oil as well as rubber stocks. With 100-octane

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Nazi Military Power Wanes; Is U-Boat Their Last Hope?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Adviser to the British Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—Short military commentaries are apt to reach conclusions without disclosing to the enquiring mind the data on which they have been based. I will try, therefore, to give the reasons which encourage me to believe that Germany's offensive strategy by land and air is over and that the U-boat campaign is Hitler's last hope.

Last summer the Germans were believed to have 185 divisions on the Russian front besides a number of satellite divisions from Italy, Hungary and Rumania. It is certainly not overestimating losses to say that at least one third (or 60) of the German divisions have ceased to exist as fighting formations; and it is fairly certain that five Rumanian divisions are all that remain of the satellites. Another 61 first line divisions of the German Army are scattered between Norway, France and the low countries, Southeastern Europe and North Africa—with perhaps 40 second line divisions still stationed in Germany.

Vulnerability Increased

Thus at the very moment Hitler sees his army seriously reduced in strength and certainly not heightened in morale he is presented with the problem of a greatly increased vulnerable front along the European shore of the Mediterranean. His army is stretched as it has never been stretched before.

What of the air? There are some people who fear Hitler has some hidden reserve of air power with which he hopes to turn the scales by destroying the armada in which he thinks the Allies will invade continental Europe. I do not believe it. I cannot credit that anyone would allow hostile superiority in the air in Africa to develop into hostile supremacy and at the same time to accept air inferiority in Russia if he had a reserve of air power with which to restore the situation in one theater or other.

Luftwaffe Thinly Spread

It requires three machines on the ground to keep one in the air; and I cannot believe that Hitler could have kept any large number on the ground against a distant potential attack in the west when a third of their number might have saved his Russian armies or given General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel the cover under which he

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Women's Activities: Scouts to Give Pennies

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Girl Scouts begin collecting their international friendship pennies again this month. A penny for each year of a Scout's age, and a full quota from every Scout is the goal of the 1943 Juliette Low Fund campaign. The pennies will buy food and clothing for girls and boys throughout the United Nations.

The campaign will start locally on Feb. 25 with a meeting of Juliette Low troop representatives at the Museum of Natural History, according to Mrs. George Melcher, Chairman of the Boston Girl Scout Juliette Low Memorial Committee.

The Committee met yesterday to complete plans for this meeting and to make the bags in which the girls will give their pennies. District chairman will distribute the bags to the 225 registered Scout troops in Greater Boston. Mrs. Edith Lang of Roslindale made the lineoleum block from which the design on the bags is printed.

The fund was set up 15 years ago in honor of the founder of Girl Scouting in the United States, and since international friendship was Mrs. Low's especial interest, it has been used to foster friendship among girls of all nations. Before the war it helped finance international encampments. In 1940 and 1941, when conditions in Europe made world-wide participation impossible, camps were held in this country for Girl Scouts and Guides of the Western Hemisphere.

Much of the Fund is now used to aid boys and girls in United Nations Countries where the need for food and clothing is greatest. Fifteen hundred dollars of the Girl Scouts' pennies were recently sent to the relief of 3,000 Greek children who had been evacuated to the Near East by the Red Cross. An equal sum, in the form of shoes and warm clothes, was sent to the children of Great Britain. One thousand dollars worth of canned milk has gone to Russia, each can marked as a gift from American Girl Scouts. The Fund also provides scholarships to Girl Scout Training Schools for Latin-American students in the United States.

Contributions have risen steadily since Pearl Harbor, according to Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y., Chairman of the National Committee. "American girls have proved that they are interested in building permanent friendship and good will among people of all nations," she says. In 1942 Boston Girl Scouts contributed $138.

The Boston Committee includes, besides Mrs. Melcher, Mrs. Kenneth Burk, Mrs. F. H. Dooley, Mrs. Frank O'Meara, and Mrs. Edward Tracy.

By a Staff Photographer

Soon to Hold Good-Will Pennies

Janet Wiranis of Boston Girl Scout Troop 25 receives a Juliette Low Fund bag for pennies from Mrs. Kenneth P. Burk, member of the Juliette Low Committee and leader of a Boston Girl Scout Troop. Boston Scouts expect to fill 225 such bags, one for each troop.

Voluntary Phase in Giving To War Fund Is Emphasized

Continued from Page 1

by any means the only Party cause to which the German citizens are obliged to contribute. They must also belong to the Labor Front, and pay dues to that. And there are a host of other Party organizations, funds, causes, and purposes that the people are required to support, Mr. Deuel stated.

One moderately-paid citizen once confided to an American friend that he had to make donations to 32 different Party causes every month. The miscellaneous donations included a wide variety of items: Subscriptions to Party publications, levies for Party celebrations, payments for setting up radio receivers and loud speakers in shops and factories, dues to Nazi sport, youth, and other organizations, and the purchase of calendars, memorial tablets, flags, and portraits of Hitler and other leading Nazis.

It is an exceptional day, Mr. Deuel wrote, that at least one Nazi collector does not come a-knocking at the door in the name of some Party cause that requires cash support it can be embarrasing to refuse. The "usual contributions" is very usual, indeed, he added.

In Greater Boston, citizens are spared these continual knockings at their doors, Chairman Cabot pointed out. Only once a year do the United War Fund solicitors make their appeal, which benefits not only 235 Community Fund agencies in the 49 co-operating cities and towns in the area, but also goes toward the support of the United Service Organizations, the Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, United Nations Relief, War Prisoners Aid, and the American Social Hygiene Association.

"Give enough soon enough" is the watchword today as the campaign rolls toward its conclusion on Feb. 10—next Wednesday. More than the campaign is on trial today, Mr. Cabot asserted. The way we do things is on trial as well. "Let us do it the American way" which means "without coercion."

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged today included:

$8,250—Anonymous.
6,650—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Agoos.
5,000—William Cardinal O'Connell.
4,500—Anonymous (2).
3,500—Estate of G. Gorham Peters.
2,500—William H. Slocum.
2,475—Anonymous (2).
1,100—Hon. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen.
1,050—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittier.
1,000—Anonymous (2); In Memory of Francis W. Bird.
900—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. Stimson.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Boyd.
750—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter H. Chamberlain.
700—Anonymous (2); Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Farrington.
550—Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch; Misses Eva D. and Linda E. Corey.
500—Anonymous (7); Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Brown; Frederic Parker; Miss Julia C. Prendergast; William L. Shearer, 3d; Mrs. Charles L. Smith; Mrs. J. Bertram Williams.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$70,000—William Filene's Sons Company and employees.
17,600—Anonymous.
11,930—Hood Rubber Company, Inc., employees (including workers represented by Rubber Workers Union Local No. 21914, A. F. of L.).
8,196—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company and employees (including workers represented by Dewey & Almy Chemical Workers Union, A. F. of L., No. 21989).
7,500—Anonymous.
5,130—Anderson, Clayton & Co. employees.
5,000—Anonymous.
4,571—E. A. Shaw & Co., Inc., employees.
3,529—Anonymous.
2,500—Anonymous (2).
1,750—Albert K. Goldman Company.
1,500—A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. and England Walton.
1,370—Wellington Sears Company employees.
1,250—Anonymous (2).
1,076—Proctor, Ellison Company employees.
1,000—Coastwise Transportation Corp.
860—Anonymous.
828—Alles & Fisher, Inc., and employees.
600—Anonymous (2).
500—Armour Leather Company; Henry W. Peabody & Co.

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Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Sunday

Professional Women's Club—Mrs. Elliot Hanna, speaker, "Decoration as Applied to Trays, Boxes, and Furniture." Miss Rowena Robbins, singer. Hotel Statler, 3:30 p. m.

Women's City Club—Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church, speaker, "Say I to Myself." 8 p. m.

Monday

Boston Ruskin Club—Corporal Thorp Lanier Wellford, speaker, "Ruskin and the Great American Experiment." Songs by Mary Ferri, soprano. Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Art and Literature Committee will present Arthur W. Heintzelman, speaker. Ella Munsterberg and Eleanor Bateman, in charge. Twentieth Century Club, 6 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—Drama Day, Mrs. George F. Tapp, Chairman. Gertrude Beattys will present "The Women of Yesterday Live Again," dramatization of life of Dolly Madison. Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—School of Public Affairs under auspices of Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Newton League of Women Voters, Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and Newton Center Woman's Club. Morning session, 10:30; afternoon session, 1:45 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old Boston Chapter, meets 9 Ashburton Place, speaker, Mrs. Paul Uphantes, missionary recently returned from Greece; covered dish luncheon at noon. Warren and Prescott Chapter, meets at Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street; Mrs. Walter Atherton, Regent, will speak. Old South Chapter, meets Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m., Maude Ernestine Safford presents "Four Women of the American Revolution." Lucy Jackson Chapter, meets at Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m., Miss Elsie Coolidge, State Chairman of D. A. R. Museum, speaker; board meeting 10 a. m.; House Committee; 11 a. m.

Dorchester Physicians' Wives Association—Benefit bridge for scholarship fund, 2 p. m., at Dorchester Woman's Club, Center Street.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin will review books. Mrs. Clifton S. Hall, President. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Open meeting. The Rev. Arthur M. Johnson, speaker, "The Soul of Russia." Mrs. John F. Conley in charge. Music by Miss Gloria J. Scahill, pianist, and her brother, Amor W. Scahill, violinist. South Parish House; 7:45 p. m.

Heptorean Club—Illustrated lecture on "Sky Line Drive to Williamsburg" by Mrs. Chester I. Duplorne. Music, Carol Webster, cellist, Mrs. Forrest C. Palmer, Chairman. Unitarian Hall, Somerville, 1:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Three motion pictures, including "Target for Tonight." 7:30 p. m.

Women's City Club—Celebrity Morning. Nell Gilles, Lawrance Dame, Ernst A. Hauser, speakers; 11 a. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Music Day, Mrs. William D. Kennedy, Chairman; 2:15 p. m.

Brightheimstone Club—Mrs. Leroy Best, First Vice-President, hostess; silver tea at home, 15 Park Vale Avenue, 2 to 5 p. m. Mrs. Arthur B. MacConnell and Mrs. John F. Danskin, co-chairmen of food sale. Program at 3 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—All-day meeting, 10 a. m., Legion Hall; Mrs. Roger Makepeace, morning session speaker "Our Neighbors in the Southern Mountains"; luncheon followed by business at 2:30 p. m.; music by club chorus; the Rev. John Harold McCombe, speaker, "Good Neighbors of the South."

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Annual birthday party, and Presidents' Day, Highland Hall. Reception 1 to 2 p. m., followed by program by St. Dunstan's Boy Choristers.

Professional Women's Club—Business meeting 2:30, program, 3:15, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler. A. Chesley York, world traveler, music, Helen Studinska Sibley, violinist, accompanied by May Black Wells.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Y.W.C.A. auditorium, 2:30, open meeting. Music by Gainsboro Quintet, assisted by Louise Beach, soprano.

Music Lovers Club of Boston—Charter Room, New England Mutual Building, boullion, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.; concert, 11 a. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—First Vice-Presidents' Day, 2:30 p. m., High School auditorium. Subject, "New England—Yesterday and Today."

Dorchester Woman's Club—Vice-Presidents' Day. Gertrude Beatty presents impersonations; dessert served 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Hannah Goddard Chapter of Brookline, Mrs. Frederick A. Singleton, hostess, Mrs. Charles W. Ward, co-hostess; Miss Rebecca Taft of New England Christian Council for Refugees, speaker: "The Refugees, Our New Americans." Board meets 1:45 p. m.

Braintree Garden Club—Masonic Hall, 2 p. m. Program subject: "Cotton, Its History, Culture, Uses, and the Conservation of It." Each member is requested to wear or bring something of cotton.

Quincy Woman's Club—Harold F. Lindergreen, Director, Vesper George School of Art, speaker, "Design and You," 2 p. m., at club house, Art Corner, arranged by Mrs. Roland S. Hughes, will feature handiwork of Art Committee members.

Wednesday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Vestry, Highlands Congregational Church, 2 p. m., Mary Lincoln Orr, speaker, "Colombia: A Jewel in the Sea." Exhibit of Mrs. Orr's paintings. Corinthian Hall, owned by the club, closed to save fuel.

D. A. R.—Old Colony Chapter, 2:30, Mrs. Francis B. Cushing, 44 Spring Street, Hingham, Vice-Regent, hostess. Henry Beston, speaker, "Herbs." Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Mrs. Louise Childs Walker, of Taunton, speaker, "Current Events." Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, Mrs. Horace Boutwell, hostess; board, 2 p. m.; meeting, 2:30 p. m.; program, 3 p. m. Mrs. Charles F. Angell, Jr., soprano, sings; also motion pictures.

Boston Morning Musicales—Jarmila Novotna concert at 11 a. m., Hotel Statler Ballroom.

Women's City Club—Prof. Hans Kohn will give fifth in series of talks on "The International Situation." 7 p. m.

Doll Collectors of America—Subject: "Some Famous Doll Houses." Mrs. Louis T. Golding in charge; 9 Ashburton Place; 1 p. m.

Thursday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Commander Harry E. Dow, speaker, "Navy Tradition." 11 a. m. Membership luncheon, 12:30, with Norman MacDonald speaking on "Taxes."

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—George Demeter, instruct; subject, "Call for the Order of the Day." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Board meeting, 1 o'clock.

Daughters of Connecticut—Mrs. Anne Leonard, speaker, "Nantucket, the Far-Away Isle." Y. W. C. A.; 2 p. m.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Illustrated lecture by Hilda F. Copithorne on "Skyline Drive to Williamsburg, Virginia"; songs by Nancy Trickey, soprano; food sale follows.

Professional Women's Club—Dramatic Workshop group meets in Hotel Statler clubrooms; 10:30 a. m.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Music, 2 p. m., MacDowell Ladies' Quartette. Mrs. Earl R. Weidner, Chairman of Music, State Federation of Women's Clubs, honor guest. Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—Book review by by Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin, 10:30 a. m., Whitney Hall.

Women's Auxiliary, Canadian Club—Ways and Means Committee Dance, servicemen special guests, Hotel Beaconsfield; 8:30 to 1.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Division of Preservation of Antiques, 10:30 a. m., Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street. Mrs. Clarence H. Swan, Chairman; Mrs. Albion D. Wilde, Mrs. Howard C. Raymond, Mrs. Edward J. Shields, speakers.

Daughters of Vermont—Noon luncheon, 711 Boylston Street. Mrs. Emma S. Tousant, Chairman, Massachusetts Industrial Commission, speaker.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Meets at Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 5:45 p. m. Speakers: Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director Manpower Commission; Powell Cabot, Director, United States Employment Service for Massachusetts; Miss Marjorie B. Davis, President, Massachusetts Nursing Service.

Friday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Second lecture on "Creative Cooking," by Alexandrine Toutoux, Perkins Hall, 10:30-12:00.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Social hour, 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. at clubhouse; business meeting; program, "An Afternoon With MacDowell," solos and two-piano numbers by Elizabeth Congdon Hallworth and Mary V. Fox.

Morgan Memorial Woman's Auxiliary—Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 10:30 a. m. Miss Pei-Chang Lin of Foo Chow, China, soloist; the Rev. George L. Davis, missionary from North China, speaker.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Antique Day. Miss Kathleen Emerson Swan, speaker, "Pitchers Old and New." Roxbury Masonic Temple, 2 p. m. Social hour; 1 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club — Valentine Bridge Party, Mrs. Howe Amee, chairman. 2 p. m.

Bryn Mawr Club of Boston—Open dinner meeting; Elizabeth Moore Cameron, assistant professor of history at Bryn Mawr, speaking on "Franco-American Relations Since the Fall of France." Harvard Faculty Club; 6:30 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Meeting of Preservation of Antiques Committee at home of Mrs. Albert L. Edson, 102 Bellevue Street, 10 a. m. Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell, speaker, "Staffordshire China." Members invited to bring any pieces they own for discussion.

Avery Lecture—Eunice Harriet Avery, "Postwar Patterns," Copley-Plaza ballroom, 10:45.

D. A. R.—Massachusetts Ex-Regents Club observes Founders Day, Hotel Touraine, Boston, 2 p. m. Emily Henry Bush, speaker.

Greenwood Woman's Club—William M. Robinson, of Melrose, Probation Officer, "The Parole Situation in Massachusetts." Vestry of Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m. Mrs. Mollie Sweetzer will discuss bills before legislature; Mrs. Harry True, current events.

Saturday

Women Musicians' Club—Y. W. C. A. Clarendon Street, 2 p. m.; Mrs. Howard Spaulding, guest speaker, Miss Dulay Weiss, reader; Miss Jeanette True, vocalist, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Keough.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

There will be a recital by Hedda Ballon, pianist, in the Isabelle Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

"Winter in New Hampshire," a color film by Winston Pote will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Wilhelm Solsbacher will talk on "Christians, Jews and Pagans in Hitler's New Order" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Willem Frank will give an organ recital at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page—4
Radio Timetable: Page—4

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Connecticut 'Refresher' Aids Wardens

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Hartford, Connecticut, has launched an Air-Raid Precaution refresher training course, believed to be the first of its kind in the country. Its aim is to make the Connecticut capital's wardens the highest type possible. The course, held in sector schools throughout the 36 air-raid districts, will be compulsory. During 16 hours spread over an eight-week period, the wardens will be instructed in dimout rules and procedure, new fire bombs, bomb reconnaissance, chemical warfare, review of wardens' duties, reporting from the field, control center practice, and incident officer duties.

Ferry Service Women

Sixteen women members of the Civil Air Patrol who were grounded when the Army banned training flights in the coastal zone, have managed to continue their instruction courses and may soon be eligible for membership in the Women's Ferry Auxiliary Service.

Greater Boston women for the most part, they had been training at near-by airports. When that was ruled out, they scouted the country west of the zone border line and found flying fields and instructors at such airports as Orange-Athol, Auburn and Concord, N. H. In order to get to the fields, they pooled tires and gas by forming their own share-the-car club. In the group are Mrs. Emile C. Boris of Salem, Dorothy W. Carlson of Boston, Sylvia Cohen of Randolph, Winifred A. Golden of Dorchester, M. Margaret McNiel of South Boston, Ruth I. High of Malden, Rita A. Lauwers of Mattapan, Mrs. Audrey McNamara of Dorchester, Mrs. Ruth J. Mistark of Dorchester, Anne L. Moore of Brookline, Adeline R. Murphy of East Boston, Wanda Mysliwy of Salem, Ruth F. O'Connell of Wakefield, Shirley L. Snyder of Dorchester, Alice E. Tachuk of Boston, and Mrs. Caroline P. Tobin.

Stoneham Campaign

Stoneham, Mass., the town that pioneered in planning for postwar readjustment for boys in the service, continues its campaign today, when the community's 800 air raid wardens will play host of 10,000 other residents at an old-fashioned bean supper. They will be served in the wardens' homes, the guests to pay 25 cents each and supply their own coffee, sugar, and butter. The money will then be added to the fund, which already has reached the $5,000 mark.

Maine Firewomen

Officially or not, the Owls Head settlement in Maine has an efficient organization of auxiliary firewomen. When a fire broke out during a heavy snowstorm, the women of the neighborhood formed a bucket brigade and kept the fire truck booster tanks filled from a well, the only water supply available. Rockland's chief, whose apparatus responds to Owls Head calls, was high in praise of their work.

Lack of Firefighters

The City of Lawrence, Mass., is feeling the lack of auxiliary firemen. The roster is far below the force of 270 auxiliaries the city should have.

Vermont Pays Way

Civilian Defense in Vermont has cost the Federal Government very little, and the State's per capita cost has been very low, according to George F. Jones, Rutland district defense director. Organization has been accomplished, he says, mostly through the volunteer and unpaid efforts of local persons who are giving their time and paying their own expenses, including transportation.

'Block Plan'

Hartford, Conn., expects to have 1,000 workers enrolled in its "block plan" system by March 1. The system will be known as the Hartford Neighborhood Plan, as the committee believes that has a more friendly sound.

William L. Reed

William L. Reed, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, who passed on yesterday, was the first Negro to become prominent in Bay State politics.

In 1896, he became the first member of his race to sit in the Massachusetts House where he represented the West End district of Boston. After two terms in the Legislature, he became the first Negro to be appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston. Then he was appointed Deputy Tax Collector of Boston.

Mr. Reed was named a clerk in the Executive Department at the State House in 1902. Gov. Channing H. Cox appointed him Executive Secretary to the Council as one of the last acts of his administration. The Council voted to continue him in office after he reached the retiring age of 70 because of the affection and esteem in which he was held.

In a message of tribute Governor Saltonstall said: "He was respected by all who knew him regardless of partisan politics. His knowledge of the business of our State Government was profound. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him. Personally, I lose a friend and adviser. He always performed his duties quietly and well."

Young Hobbyist Now a 'Boss'

By a Staff Photographer

Miniature Models Lead Way to Bigger Things

Lee Wilde of North Andover, Mass., is shown in the upper picture before his basement work bench, where he turned out several bits of exact-scale, miniature furniture, such as those shown in the lower picture. It was his skill in this work that led to his employment in a war-production plant where, today, at the age of 23, he is a foreman.

No. Andover Boy's Hobby Led to a Foreman's Job

Lee Wilde, of North Andover, Mass., didn't exactly cut his teeth on a micrometer. But, from early boyhood, he was so adept in the use of both woodworking and machine tools, so meticulous in following his hobby of making miniature furniture, that today, at the age of 23, he is a foreman in a large war-production plant.

Lee has tried several times, unsuccessfully, to join Uncle Sam's armed forces. But, apparently, it is felt by those in authority that he's more valuable in the war effort as the "man behind the man" than the man behind the gun.

At any rate, it was his extreme care and skill in fashioning exact-scale—exact to micrometer measurements—models of antique furniture that led to his employment in the war-production factory.

Using pieces of furniture in his own home as models, he turned out such accurate little doll-size items as rush-bottom, high-backer chairs, tilt-top tables, and four-poster beds. On the chairs, he made use of twisted raffia to simulate the rush seats.

Lee turned out these miniatures in his basement workshop, which is complete with power lathe and rotary saw, more as a spare-time hobby than anything else. But, he never was satisfied unless the tiny pieces were correct to the finest detail.

Always a bit reticent to talk about himself or his hobby, nevertheless such clever bits were bound to attract attention. If he could do such fine work with a few scraps of mahogany in his home workshop, surely he could readily adapt himself to working with steel and other metals in producing the essentials of war.

He could, and he did. With such satisfactory results that his employers were quick to recognize his ability, and promotion followed rapidly. Many of those now serving under this youthful foreman are much older than he.

Some evidence of the care Lee Wilde employs in turning out his tiny hobby models may be gained from a visit to his basement work bench, where the tools are always racked in their right places, and the bench, itself, exemplifies the neatly lettered admonition above it: "Keep This Bench Clean."

Working as he does at present on the "swing shift," Lee doesn't find much opportunity to turn out miniature furniture. But, as a hobby, it certainly led to greater things.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Tomorrow — Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through midnight, for one pound.

Feb. 8—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good until March 21 for one pound.

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Willkie Backs Baldwin Plan For Recruiting Women

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate in the last presidential election, last night gave his "unqualified indorsement" to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's program for recruiting women for war jobs "to ease a critical labor shortage in Connecticut and expand production.

"I can't speak too strongly in favor of the program laid down by Governor Baldwin for voluntary mobilization of women for war jobs," declared Mr. Willkie at a private dinner given by the University Club in honor of Connecticut's Republican Chief Executive.

Mr. Willkie, commenting on his recent trip, said 40 per cent of war jobs in Russia were being manned by women, who had developed as mueh skill as men, except in the very heaviest type of work.

Governor Baldwin, speaking on the same subject, asserted: "We must increase our production of guns, planes and ammunition to win the war and the only substantial reservoir we have is women."

Mr. Willkie paid tribute to Mr. Baldwin, describing the Governor as "the finest type of liberal Republican leadership," and "as a man not only of ability but of courage and imagination and fine executive capacity."

Opposes Schryver

Katheryn Lyford, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, has announced that the League would ask the Governor's Council to refuse to confirm the reappointment of George W. Schryver of Williamstown, as an Associate Public Works Commissioner, whose nomination was made Feb. 3 by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Letters have been sent to each Councilor asking for a hearing on Mr. Schryver's reappointment to the $6,000 a year job, Miss Lyford said. The League charged that Mr. Schryver had not properly administered the Public Works Department's billboard regulations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Light Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperatures today, with light rain; gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued moderate temperatures today, with light rain beginning by late afternoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont, and Southwestern Maine: Continued moderate temperatures today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:05 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Sunday, 1:38 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 1:57 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Monday, 2:38 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Quincy Yard Men's Relatives Sponsor Craft

War Activities in New England

Sponsors for the three tank-landing craft being launched today from Fore River ways are: Mrs. Herbert A. Hope, wife of the senior marine engineer for the Navy at the Bethlehem yard in Quincy; Miss Emily Cass, sister of Leo Cass, a Navy administrative assistant, and Miss Elizabeth V. Collins, daughter of P. J. Collins, principal hull inspector for the Navy at the yard.

R. O. T. C. Grads

Nearly 100 Harvard graduates of the Reserve Officers Training Corps who in peace years would automatically have become commissioned officers today were inducted into the Army as privates under a new plan which requires them to attend Officer Candidate School.

After graduation ceremonies at Phillips Brooks House, the 64 graduates of the Business School R. O. T. C. and the 31 from the field artillery course went as a group to the Boston Induction Station and then were sent to Fort Devens for processing. After a day or two there, they will be given ratings of "Technician Fifth," equal to corporal, complete with chevrons. Then the larger group will be sent to the Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va., and the others to Fort Sill, Okla.

A compensating factor for the "delay" in getting commissions as second lieutenants until three more months is that the men originally signed up for a four-year course, which at Harvard was shortened by one semester; thus the men will get their silver bars almost according to original schedule.

'Sparks' Honored

First Navy school in the Frst Naval District to win a United States Treasury flag in the war-bond campaign is the Radio Training school, which yesterday received the "T" in ceremonies at the Young Men's Christian Union.

The 400 students also were complimented not only for their showing of at least 90 per cent investing at least 10 per cent of their pay in bonds and stamps, but also for their 100 per cent response to the United War Fund.

Navy Governors

Re-opening its Military Government Program, the Office of Naval Officer Procurement today issued an appeal for men to qualify for commissions.

With the first eight-week indoctrination course already set for opening in mid-February, others will start in May, August, and November, after which the officers will be sent to Columbia University for a year's course, with all expenses paid. Candidates should be between 28 and 45 and should be college graduates, with experience in foreign trade or international relations, particularly with the Far East.

The new officers will be assigned to the staff of military or naval authorities. Applicants should give evidence of willingness to remain on duty beyond the end of the war, it was pointed out.

Service Flag

Ceremonies honoring 1,939 State employees now in the armed services will be held Monday at 1 p. m. on the front steps of the State House, where a flag with a star for each one in service will be dedicated.

Garland School Opens

The Garland School opens its second semester Monday with two new Senior courses in wartime cookery and home decoration. On the curriculum for Juniors are courses in child development, psychology and nursery education.

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Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
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AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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Fuel Appears In Offing For Mills in R. I.

Idle textile workers of several fuel-less Rhode Island textile mills today saw the possibility of returning to work as the result of a proposed revision of the priority order for fuel oil by the Office of Price Administration which would include textiles in the sharing of available supplies.

This possibility dominated reports brought back to Boston today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency Conservator, from a fuel conference in Providence where efforts to spread fuel supplies over a wider industrial field were announced. Heretofore, textile mills have not been included on fuel priority lists even though some of them are directly engaged in production of military supplies.

Essentiality the Basis

The new lists according to Colonel Sullivan will grade every user of bunker oil in Rhode Island on the basis of essentiality in the war effort. This was said by some Massachusetts industrialists as drawing a line between this state and Rhode Island, that is, to the extent that Massachusetts industries may be cut off completely from oil supplies ordinarily obtained from distributors in the Providence district.

Meanwhile many thousands of idle Rhode Island textile workers are getting out their dinner pails again with greater assurance that their jobs will be more stable. Although Gov. Howard J. McGrath cautioned that there was no way of assuring industrial oil for all users in the state, the new listings are expected to place textiles on a high priority rating to protect them against an anticipated 93,000-barrel deficit of bunker oil in the state this month.

Want to Hold Workers

The new listings are being rushed into operation to forestall a dangerous situation for Rhode Island's textiles seen in the possibility of irreplaceable workers turning to other war industries for their livelihood. The situation was considered serious enough in Washington to dispatch Robert L. Minckler, National Deputy Petroleum Administrator to Providence in a hurry.

Mr. Minckler explained that the new priority order will supersede the emergency order of last Saturday issued by Regional OPA Administrator Kenneth Backman curtailing all deliveries of No. 2 and C bunker oil effective for 10 days in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

At present it is not definitely indicated as to the how of the new order designed to help Rhode Island textiles will affect the industries of other states. While the new order is obviously intended to adjust the balance of fuel deliveries more equitably among all New England industries, some Massachusetts business men warned against the possibility of aggravating the fuel shortage in this state.

They say both the possibility of general improvement or dangerous discrimination in the new order, dependent upon the finesse with which the order is handled by Government officials.

Arlington Survey

Arlington selectmen have hired an engineer to make a survey of needed materials and costs to convert town-owned buildings from oil-burning to coal. These structures include the Robbins Town Hall, police headquarters, Park Circle fire station, and the Robbins House.

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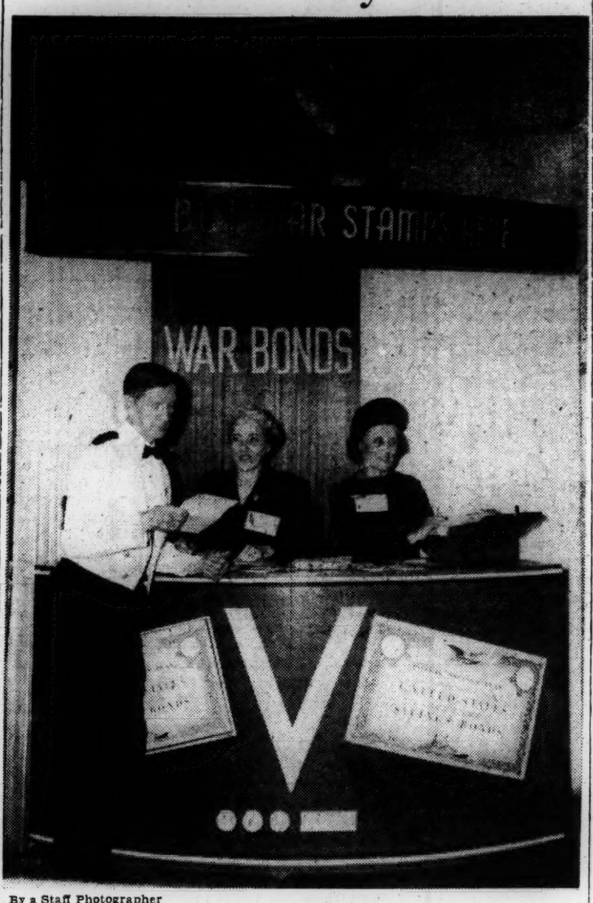


By a Staff Photographer

A War Bond Booth in Boston

Stephen Hickey, a waiter in the Statler, a regular buyer of war stamps and bonds at the hotel booth; as are many others of the hotel employees; Mrs. Paul DeW. Caskey (center) selling bonds; Miss Mona Berry, who is selling war savings stamps.

Christian Scientists' Booth Active in War Bond Sale

Typical of the 40 booths of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston, at which 3,000 women volunteers are selling War Savings Bonds and Stamps, is that in the Hotel Statler manned by a committee of Christian Scientists.

As the Statler is the largest hotel in New England, the booth there is one of the most active in Boston.

This organization of 3,000 women—many of whom had never before sold a thing and would not now go in for selling if there was a penny in it for themselves—is finding a response that its leaders say is "wonderful."

Booths are located in hotels, motion picture theaters, playhouses, railroad stations, several department stores and other centers of business activity. Women's clubs, other women's organizations and churches were invited by the Boston Committee to man the booths. In no case is there any indication at the booth of the source of its attendants.

Like most of the other booths, that at the Hotel Statler opens in the forenoon and runs into the night. Its schedule extends from 10:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Sundays.

Three shifts of workers come daily, each taking three hours or more. Breaking up the time of service into short stretches enables a number of employed women to give part of the balance of their day. Many have thus found an opportunity to join in the war effort that they otherwise would have missed.

Eight women serve daily at the Statler booth and about 40 a week. Two are always on duty for selling, and in addition a "lieutenant" is in charge for the day. Each booth has also its "captain." The chairman of the committee manning the Statler booth is Mrs. Helen C. Elwell.

A notable feature of the sale at the hotel, Mrs. Elwell observed, is the number of bonds purchased by men of the armed services and by members of their families.

A young woman coming to the booth recently said she had expected to buy just a few 25-cent stamps, but in the morning's mail had received a letter from her husband who is serving with the American forces in North Africa.

"Don't send me any edibles, don't send me any gifts," he wrote, "but put all you can into stamps and get a bond as soon as possible. Save every penny that is available to buy stamps and bonds in order that the boys at the front can be supplied with badly needed ammunition and other materials of war."

She bought a $25 bond.

Much devoted work is being contributed by the general officers of the Boston Women's War Savings Committee, of which Mrs. William Brace Pratt is chairman.

Of the booth at the Statler, Mrs. Pratt commented that the women there were very well organized and doing a "systematic and beautiful job."

Career of Crime Concluded

A career in crime was concluded when Robert J. Sullivan, 22, of 226 Hemenway Street, Back Bay, was shot in an exchange of gunfire with a policeman on Massachusetts Avenue near Boylston Street yesterday afternoon. The youthful bandit was fatally wounded after he had attempted to rob a woman in an automobile and commandeered another car to make a getaway.

Officer James A. Powers of Station 16, who fired the fatal shot, himself escaped wounding when young Sullivan fired at him through the window of the commandeered car belonging to Harold A. Knopf of Seaver Street, Roxbury, a worker in the General Electric plant at Lynn. Sullivan had ordered Mr. Knopf at gunpoint to turn around on Massachusetts Avenue and head in the general direction of Harvard Bridge.

The shooting first began when young Sullivan entered the car driven by Miss B. Marion Brooks, supervisor of music in the Needham schools, in an attempt to hold her up at a point near the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue. According to Miss Brooks' testimony, he appeared to be in a drunken condition.

Miss Brooks pushed the intruder from her car and he fired into the car as she started away.

His series of crimes, according to the records, began in 1935 when he was arrested for breaking and entering and given a suspended sentence at Lyman School.

Jordan's Official In Garden Group

Appointment of R. H. Edwards, Jr., Sales Promotion Manager of Jordan Marsh Company, as a member of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Victory Garden Committee was announced today at the City Hall.

Other members previously announced are as follows: Ernest Hoftyzer, President of the Advertising Club of Boston, Chairman; Arno Nehrling, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Secretary; Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; Daniel W. O'Brien, Assistant Director of Manual Arts in Boston School; William P. Long, Park Commissioner for the City of Boston; Daniel Driscoll, Custodian of Foreclosed Real Estate for the city of Boston, and Henry W. Merrill, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

Waacs, Waves, And Spars Rule Ad Club Lunch

Waacs, Waves, and Spars will take over at the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler on Tuesday noon, Feb. 9.

Col. Ovita Culp Hobby, Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, and Lieut. Commander Dorothy Stratton, Commanding Officers of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, the Women Assigned to Voluntary Emergency Service, and the Women's Auxiliary of the U. S. Coast Guard, respectively, will meet together for the first time as guest speakers at the luncheon.

Jeanne M. Ambuter, of John C. Dowd Advertising Agency, will preside, and the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band, composed of 46 pieces and under the direction of Chief John Jacobson, will play the songs of the various services. Capt. Marie Murray, of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, will sing the National Anthem.

Mrs. Hobby, prominent for many years in Texan law, newspaper and political circles, assumed the responsibility of heading the first women's army in United States history on May 16, 1942. She is well qualified for the position as she has been organizing women for various groups most of her life. She was chairman of the Houston Women's Crusade for three years, regional chairman of the Women's Committee for Mobilization of Human Needs, and is on the Nominating Committee of the Houston Y. W. C. A.

Miss Mildred MacAfee is well known in Boston, having served as the President of Wellesley College for the past six years. She has been Professor of Sociology and Economics for many years and has several degrees of higher education, including Master of Arts, Doctor of Law and Doctor of Humane Letters. She is the Vice-Chairman of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

Miss Stratton had the career of Dean of Women and Professor of Psychology at Purdue University before she enlisted in the group of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. She later transferred to the Naval Reserve and attended the first class at U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College. In November, 1942, she was appointed Director of the Women's Reserve, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve.

These three directors of the women's services are coming to Boston to take an active part in the drive for enlistments during the month of February. All those who are interested in the Waacs, Waves and Spars, are welcome to attend this luncheon. Colonel Hobby will talk on "The Waac on Duty," and Lieut. Commander Stratton will discuss "Women in the Coast Guard." These addresses will be broadcast over a nationwide hookup on the Yankee Network. Reservations may be made by calling Hubbard 0472.

Brookline Group Wants Modified 'Works' Section

The Brookline Taxpayers' Association, although on record as willing to abide by the adverse decision of the citizens' committee pertaining to its recommendation for a public works department, has disclosed plans to petition for insertion in the town-meeting warrant for establishment of a so-called modified department of public works.

Announcing the action, Herbert F. Mills, executive secretary, said: "Although the Association had asked two years ago for a complete consolidation of all public works agencies with the exception of the water department, it was the opinion of the directors that under the best interests of the town to only make a partial consolidation."

Fifth WEAF Program On Christian Science

Manton M. Marble will conduct a Christian Science program from Radio Station WEAF, New York City, Feb. 7, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address will be "True Vision."

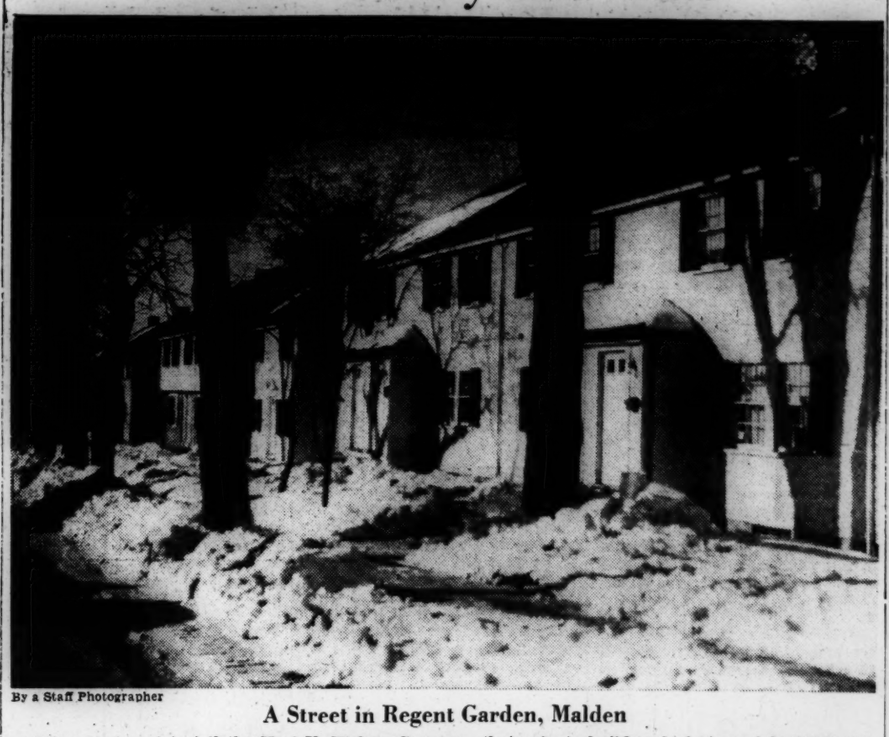
This will be the fifth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Bowling Out the Boulders

Soil Conservation Act Helps Vermont Farmers

By organizing for soil conservation, Vermont farmers are now able to get the use of big enough machinery to root out boulders and make other improvements of their land that hitherto have defied them. For instance, here is a bulldozer, a heavy earth-moving machine, clearing boulders from valuable farm land in the Winooski River Valley of northern Vermont.

Private Industry Built These



By a Staff Photographer

A Street in Regent Garden, Malden

Whoever forgot to tell the Karl V. Wolsey Company that private builders had stopped building did Malden a good turn in bringing these apartment house units into the city for defense workers. Unlike the usual type of temporary and shoddy construction, Regent Garden houses have the permanency of "home" while fitting nicely into the gaps of a local housing emergency.

Some Unusual Defense Housing in Malden

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Regular Feature

MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 6—Someone forgot to tell the Karl V. Wolsey Company that private industry isn't building houses anymore.

In a corner of Malden bounded by Main, Bell Rock, Perkins, and Wyllis streets, the Wolsey company is just completing 132 apartment house units for defense workers on a scale reminiscent of prewar days. Leaping the priority hurdle on building materials, the company began on a second community development of 100 apartments immediately adjacent to the original Regent Park.

The houses are being built in four dwelling-unit sizes with five room to each apartment ranging in price from $48 for units in the center portions of the building to $50 a month for those on the ends with windows on three sides.

Took Long-Range View

How Mr. Wolsey manages to keep on building right into a priority period comes under the heading of foresight in getting materials ahead and a challenge to other private builders who insist that the day of private building is over for the duration. For Mr. Wolsey, the day seems to have only begun.

Many of the materials for building had been obtained by the Wolsel Company before priorities went into effect. A community of single-family homes had been planned for the present apartment house site and the equipment obtained. Then came the war and the shift in emphasis to large-scale dwelling units for defense workers.

Bought Old Converse Estate

It seems that almost within earshot of the Wolsey home site are large plants of the General Electric Company, Monsanto Chemical Company and other chemical corporations hiring thousands of defense workers. It seems, too, that there was a housing pinch in Malden due to the proximity of the industries. Hence it was simple for the Wolsey Company to obtain the right to use their materials to emphasize apartments of a type that spell home, rather than temporary, mass housing.

The chief challenge of this community is its permanent outlook founded upon a temporary emergency. In some spots, the blending of architecture and landscaping promotes the impression of long-established homes. Designs are strictly colonial in typically colonial garrison and blockhouse styles.

But where did the company get all the land (nearly 20 acres) to build such a large-scale community in the middle of a thriving city?

That's another story of the passing of an ancient estate, the original homestead of the Converse family of rubber shoe fame. The Converse house burned to the ground a few years ago and following the trend of large city estates into the community market, the estate was sold to Wolsey.

Mr. Wolsey is already known for his small-home developments in Hyde Park and Forest Hills where building 100 or more houses at one time has become commonplace with him. He believes he is definitely on the track of something of lasting value to the American building scene when he tries to give permanent value to housing built under the stress and strain of a wartime emergency.

Soil Conservation Act Helps Vermont Farmers Clear Lands

Vermont farmers who have been trying for years to figure out an economical way to accomplish such heavy-duty jobs as moving boulders from their fields, draining wet land and protecting river banks so as to avoid damage to low-lying fields, at last think they have found an answer.

They rent or borrow construction machinery from town highway boards, Federal government agencies and private contractors. All the details are handled by local soil conservation districts that farmers have organized.

Since the districts are legally constituted under the terms of the State Soil Conservation Act put on the statute books in 1939, they can do many things that an individual farmer cannot do. For instance, such earth- and stone-moving equipment as bulldozers and power shovels is at the beck and call of any farmer living in a district.

Rented at Low Cost

The equipment is rented through the district board to farmers at a cost which is usually far below what would be charged by a private contractor, if indeed it could be obtained at all in that way.

Prior to the organization of districts, the town and State highway boards in Vermont were unable legally to lend any of their equipment to an individual farmer, even during seasons when work on the roads was at a minimum.

Arrangements also have been made during the past year so that skilled operators can be hired by the districts and the cost of their services charged out to groups of farmers who are co-operating on a particular riverbank or drainage job.

In the 257,000-acre Poultney-Mettawee soil conservation district north of Rutland along the New York state line, farmers have already made use of heavy construction equipment to buttress two miles of river banks and protect low lying fields. They have also built a mile and a half of diversion terraces to prevent rain water from cutting gullies in hillside fields.

One riverbank repair job completed in the Poultney dstirict last year required the united efforts of the town and State highway boards, labor and equipment from a CCC camp, equipment owned by private contractors, engineering help and equipment from the Soil Conservation Service, and the labor and equipment of the farmers directly concerned.

There was no guess work about the job because technical men assigned to the district for the job had acquired plenty of riverbank experience on the 25,000-acre demonstration project of erosion control and drainage conducted by the Soil Conservation Service for five years prior to 1941 in the Winooski valley near Burlington.

Bettering Lands

In the White River district in central Vermont and the Winooski River valley district, bulldozers and other heavy equipment also have been throwing earth and boulders around in merry fashion for the past year to the distinct approval of farmers and the betterment of their lands.

The two districts report completion of four miles of streambank protection, channel clearing and channel deepening. A mile and a half of diversion terraces have also been built, a half-mile of drainage ditches dug, and large-scale removal of troublesome old stone fences begun.

According to reports from farmers in the two districts, the average cost of this work was $3.64 an acre. All seemed glad to pay it, according to the district supervisors who had to collect the money.

C. E. Noble of Bethel, Vt., gives a succinct report of the value of such work on his farm. Writing to his district board of supervisors, he said "In January of 1936, ice in the White river broke during a warm spell and cut a channel from one to two rods wide and from three to ten feet deep through the 20-acre meadow in back of my buildings. Last year the soil conservation district filled this channel, using a bulldozer to push silt left by the 1927 flood into it, not only filling the channel, but also clearing away silt from better soil underneath.

"The cost of restoring this meadow was $52.32 for the use of the bulldozer, and $20 for the use of the tractor to smooth, harrow and seed. This increased the value of the farm all of $500."

Bushnell Seeks Showdown In Triple Probe

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and his staff will continue investigation Monday before the grand jury of sums of money turned up in the triple examination into the Cocoanut Grove fire, the Sagansky lottery case, and the business transactions of members of Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty's family.

Other than the cryptic remark to reporters that "we found a lot of money," Mr. Bushnell would make no other comment.

The Attorney General has described the grand jury inquiry, which began two days ago, as a converging of the three cases.

Among witnesses scheduled to be called Monday are Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon, and other police officials.

Witnesses who testified yesterday included three members of Commissioner Timilty's family. They were his brothers, Deputy Sheriff Harry I. Timilty; Walter F. Timilty, head of Elk Laundry, Inc., and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Frank J. Timilty.

Other witnesses were Raymond W. Tunnel, Manager of the Nu-Enamel Company, Bromfield Street, Boston; Mary Boyle, bookkeeper for the Elk Laundry; Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Arthur Crampton, auditor for the National Shawmut Bank; and Timothy O'Brien, auditor.

Clarence G. Hughes, 210 Ridgeway Road, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Elk Laundry, was among those heard. So was Thomas J. Stretch, an official of Suffolk Linen Service, an accountant who did work for the Elk Laundry.

Browne & Nichols Offers Summer Term for Seniors

Browne & Nichols School in Cambridge offers a summer term for seniors in addition to the regular school year. In making the announcement Warren C. Seyfert, the headmaster, said that the faculty of the school disapproves of any acceleration of the program for younger boys and girls.

Boys in their senior year of preparatory school are mature enough to undertake year-round schooling. Mr. Seyfert said that the principal purpose of the summer term is to permit boys nearing their eighteenth birthday to complete their high school work before induction into the armed services.

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Safety Fund Faces Cut; W. D. C. to 18 Tremont St.?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The seven months' budget of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will probably be slashed by nearly 10 per cent when it is reported in by the House Ways and Means Committee early next week, it was learned at the State House today.

Informed sources disclosed that something between $30,000 and $40,000 will be clipped from the original figure of $336,356 submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee last month.

At the same time, it is believed that the Ways and Means report will urge the consolidation of several divisions of the Public Safety Committee and placing of the much discussed Women's Defense Corps directly under the Safety Committee's administration as a division of the organization.

This, as has been reported before, will mean that the W. D. C. will make its headquarters at 18 Tremont Street with the other administrative departments of the Safety Committee.

It is also expected that the Ways and Means Committee will report out the budget with the item of $28,325 for the Women's Defense Corps omitted. This item, it is thought, would be reported later after certain matters now under consideration concerning the future of the Corps have been aired.

The budget submitted to the Ways and Means Committee was $7,000 in excess of the amount provided by the Governor in his message.

At the time the budget was submitted Rep. Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Ways and Means Chairman, forecast a cut which now seems assured.

Capital Punishment Bill

The Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is making another attempt this year to assure the passage of a bill providing for an alternative to the death penalty in capital crimes upon recommendation by the jury.

A public hearing will be held next Thursday morning at 10:45 before the Joint Judiciary Committee on the "Alternative Bill," H 434.

At present, Massachusetts is one of only five States which require the death penalty with no alternative in capital crimes.

The Federal Government and 37 States permit alternative penalties of life or death while six States have completely abolished the death penalty.

Proponents of the bill have been gaining some ground in their long effort for its enactment. At the last session of the Legislature three roll calls were held, two in the House and one in the Senate. These were believed to be the first roll calls on the issue since 1907.

On April 10, 1941, the House opposed the bill 89 to 103. Four days later, on a second roll call, the bill was again defeated 97 to 119. The Senate opposed the bill on April 22 with a vote of 11 to 18.

Proponents point out that only a slight shift of votes in each instance would have changed the outcome.

Indications are that an extra effort will be made this year to get favorable action on the bill. Advocates point out that the difficulties of impaneling juries for capital cases where death is mandatory make it additionally important that the "Alternative Bill" be adopted.

"We cannot afford the luxury of three days to impanel a jury in war times," a spokesman for the bill said recently.

Service Flag

State employees who have gone into the armed services and auxiliaries will be honored Monday when a flag bearing 1,939 stars will be hoisted over the State House. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, other State officials, and relatives and friends of those in the service will attend..

Busy Week Scheduled

Public hearings on more than 200 matters will be held by legislative committees next week.

A hearing of major interest will be on the proposal of Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland, that the Police Commissioner of Boston be appointed from the ranks and that he be required to have served the Department for at least five years prior to his appointment by the Governor.

Other matters of importance include creation of a County Court system; audit of books of the Boston Elevated by the State Auditor; increase in benefits paid by the Unemployment Compensation Division; and consolidation of some functions in towns which are adjoining when the municipalities desire to conduct such functions together.

John Bond

Koussevitzky In Brilliant Performance

By L. A. Sloper

Returning after a three-weeks midwinter respite, Dr. Koussevitzky yesterday directed in Symphony Hall the first concert of the fifteenth pair of the Boston Symphony season. His program consisted of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Debussy's "La Mer," and Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra," the last-named substituted for the originally announced "Pelleas and Melisande" of Schönberg.

If the resulting list was not the most novel ever concocted by the distinguished conductor, it did serve to remind us of the versatility of the director and the orchestra. These three works, all old war horses of our local organization, are widely disparate in style, but in each of them Dr. Koussevitzky never fails to exercise his spell over the audience.

The interest yesterday, then, was more in the performance than in the music. The concert emphasized once more the fact that the Boston orchestra is never so brilliant as when Dr. Koussevitzky holds the baton. It is a fact that we all have known for years, yet every time he comes back to us after an absence long or short, we are struck afresh with it.

No one else can elicit from the players the precision, the clarity, the balance, or the tonal beauty that were immediately in evidence in the first movement of the Mendelssohn yesterday. No one else can draw from them the subtle shades of color or the rhythmic pulse that mark his reading of the Debussy. Nor could anyone else inspire them to the brilliance of utterance that he always obtains in the Strauss.

Yesterday, then, belonged to the conductor and the orchestra. We are fortunate to have them continuing, uninterrupted and unimpaired, their magnificent contribution to the cultural life of Boston and of America. If we should like at times to hear a little more of the unusual in the repertory, or of recent additions to it, nevertheless we can always be certain of enjoyment of what we do hear.

Next week the orchestra will be away on another visit to New York and other cities. For the next program in Symphony Hall (Feb. 19-20) Dr. Koussevitzky announces Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis; Schumann's First ("Spring") Symphony in B flat, and Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," with Jean Lefranc as viola soloist.

$15 a Month Cares for One United Nations Refugee Child

Could you spare $15 a month for the care of a refugee United Nations child?

This amount would make you a member of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. Your money would take a war child now living in a subway shelter or a bombed-out settlement into one of the several Foster Parents' Colonies scattered throughout England.

Forty-seven Massachusetts residents have contributed to the support of children of the United Nations through this plan, Mrs. Edna Blue, plan executive chairman, has announced at Plan headquarters, 55 West 42d Street, New York.

The Plan is currently operating 41 children's projects in England. Children from Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Hungary, Norway, Germany, and Britain itself, are being cared for in these colonies.

Local contributors include 14 residents of Boston; six in Cambridge, four in Brookline, three in Worcester, Milton, and South Hadley; and two each in Wellesley, Great Barrington, and Concord. Amesbury, Cotuit, East Northfield, Northampton, Newtonville, Richmond, and Winthrop each claim one contributor each to the Plan.

Projects operated by the Plan in England include:

The J. B. Priestly Nurseries, Herefordshire; Hampstead Nurseries, operated by Miss Anna Freud, and Mrs. Dorothy Tiffany, Burlingham; the Children's Sanctuary, Leeds; the Mary Warren Taylor Home for Children; the Camp Projects under the direction of National Camps Co-operation, Ltd.; the Resident Colony for Children, Stoke Newington, and the Farm Colony, Market Rasen.

Sponsoring the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children is an international committee composed of the Earl of Listowell, the Viscount Cecil of Cholwood, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Hayes, Russell Maguire, and Dudley Fitts.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall—Concert by the Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, guest soloist. 8:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Room—Eleventh Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Hedda Ballon, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Esquire—"Johnny Jemes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:50 5:05, 8:10. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 3:10, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m.; 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:10, 10:20.

Kenmore—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Nancy Coleman. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Henry and Dizzy," Henry Aldrich. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 4:55, 7:05, 9:15.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet," "Sweeney Steps Out," "Sports I. Q.," "Sniffer Soldiers," "Confusions of a Nutzy Spy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue," "Sports I. Q.," "Nancy and Her Pals," "Porky Pig Color Cartoon," "Dogs at War," "Rochester," "A Shin Is Born," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. 9:35 a. m., 1:11, 4:45, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45-1.

Allston: "Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Gloria Jean. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Meet the Mob." Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Berlin Correspondent," D. Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies." Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. Continuous 1:45-11.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson.

Coolidge Corner: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. Continuous 1-11.

University: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 2, 7. Codman: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days Leave," Victor Meture, Lucille Ball. Continuous from 1 p. m.

Franklin: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. Continuous from 1 p. m.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. Continuous from 11 a. m.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. 3:12, 8:12. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Stand by All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, D. Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

Mystic: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. Sally Gray. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Strand: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Harry James. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, J. Litel. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Traitor Within," Don Barry, Jean Parker. "Laugh You Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Leslie Brooks. 2, 8.

Strand: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Casablanca newsreel. 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Wings and the Woman," Ann Neagle. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 2, 8.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," Glen Miller's Band. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camet: "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:09, 7:54. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Timber," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Highways by Night," J. Randolph. R. Carlson. "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Novelty Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Women's War." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Sunday, February 7

London—6:45 p. m.—News: News analysis. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—News Roundup: GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—American Program. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, February 8

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Feb. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

For Sunday, Feb. 7

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Meods.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vocal Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—Russ Carlyle's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Extra-Territoriality in China.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter," drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Farthing.
7:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.

Brazil Pianist's Radio Début Tomorrow

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Arnaldo Estrella, Brazilian pianist, makes his North American début with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, Bruno Walter conducting, playing Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto in B-flat minor. The orchestra also plays Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony in D major, No. 35; Wagner's "Bacchanale" from "Tannhauser" and Siegfried's Funeral March from "Gotterdammerung," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a program of music by American composers—Henry F. Gilbert's Comedy Overture on Negro Themes; Kent Kennan's "Night Soliloquy;" C. Griffes, "The White Peacock" and Ferde Grofe's "The Grand Canyon Suite," NBC-WBZ 5 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings Kern's "All the Things You Are" and Oley Speaks' "Homeland." Mark Warnow conducts the orchestra and Lyn Murray, the chorus, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Gloria Caruso, daughter of Enrico Caruso, will be guest of honor on Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air. Contestants are Lela Flynn, soprano; Anna Malenfant, mezzo-soprano; and John Baker, baritone, BLUE-WHDH, 6:30 p. m.

Bennet Cerf, publisher; Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, City College of New York, and Lewis Gannett, book critic, analyze Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" on Invitation to Learning, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

"Is the Axis Morale Cracking?" will serve as the basis of discussion for Reviewing Stand, MBS, 1 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

The topic for consideration on the University of Chicago Round Table is "The Farmer and Victory," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

"The Anti-Racketeering Bill," first labor legislation of the new Congress, due to come up before the House shortly, will be discussed pro and con on The American Forum of the Air. Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, sponsor of the bill, and Charles L. Dickinson, a New York state farmer, will uphold the affirmative. Opposing viewpoints will be taken by Lee Pressman, general counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organization and Henry Kaiser, Associate general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Provincial Czechoslovakian Government will head the London panel on "Answering You" in a two-day discussion entitled "Anglo-American Relations," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

President Roosevelt's meeting with Prime Minister Churchill in North Africa, as seen through the eyes of Sammy Schulman, American photographer, will be the highlight of We, the People, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

The Sunday Dialer

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

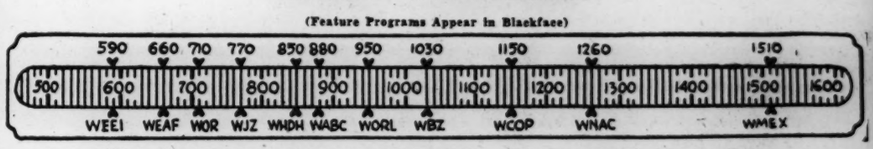
The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 5
2,000 gallons	1,112
1,500 gallons	834
1,000 gallons	556½
500 gallons	278¼

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Chester Morris	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	'Stars Over Hollywood': drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45				Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.:	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	"Musical Matinee": Dr.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books"; speakers.	Wagner's "Tristan und	Frank Black, conductor	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Isolde"; Helen Traubel;	"Musical Matinee"	Mutual Goes Calling	Light Classics; Music
2:45	Spirit of '43	Lauritz Melchior; Ker-	"The Family at War": dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	United We Stand:	stin Thorborg; Alex-	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	interviews; music.	ander Kipnis; Julius	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.	Huehn; Emery Darcy;	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.	Karl Laufkoetter; John	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	Gurney; John Garris;	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:15	Report from London	Eric Leinsdorf, con-	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:30	'Calling Fan-Amer-	ductor	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45	ica"	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Art Kassel's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Wagner's "Tristan und	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Isolde"	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:30	conductor	Metropolitan Opera	Beverly Mahr, songs	chestra: songs	Harry James' Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Opera; Dance orchestra.	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs.	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music.	Sports; Russian Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Music; War Fund Prgrm	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform:	Treasury Star Parade	Alaskan Armed Forces	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"March to Victory"
7:15	Mayor La Guardia	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	'Noah Webster Says': quiz	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: 'Thanks	Gypsy Strings	Ellery Queen: detective	Milt Herth's Trio	Frank Munn, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Gypsy Strings	dramatization: guests	Talk; Income Taxes	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.:	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Boston Symphony Orch.:	quiz program	orchestra: songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Ravel;
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Claire; Thomas L.	Bolero; Malverson
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Thomas, baritone; or-	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	chestra; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade": music.	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news.	pics- N. Y. Rovers
10:15	Soldiers With	Waltz Time	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Band	hockey game; News
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.,	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon": dr.; orch.; tlks	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	A Man and His Band	Dance music	Sports Comments	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Ridecut; Master	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Grit Williams' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Floyd's Or.: Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kiek-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Memory Lane: music	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: music	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Lesley Huff and Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ *MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT* ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Production, Production -and More Production!"

GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS ON ITS FIRST FULL YEAR OF WAR ACTIVITIES

FIRST, AN APPRECIATION . . .

While the figures and statistics shown below are impressive, they do not tell the full story. They do not show, for example, the cooperation we have had from Army and Navy officials at every step of our progress toward the record production already achieved. Nor do they indicate the fine spirit of cooperation shown by our suppliers and subcontractors, on whom we rely for so much of the work.

They cannot convey an adequate picture of the eagerness of hundreds of thousands of General Motors men and women to back the courage and determination of our fighting men with an ample supply of the most effective fighting weapons in the world. They cannot give even a hint of the initiative displayed by our engineers and mass-production technicians in effecting manufacturing economies and efficiencies which have resulted in the saving of critical war materials and manpower, and which have already made possible price reductions amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

These are the practical results that come from encouraging individual effort and initiative—the American way of getting the job done. Machines alone cannot win the victory—it will be won by free men working and fighting together for the only kind of future worthy of America.

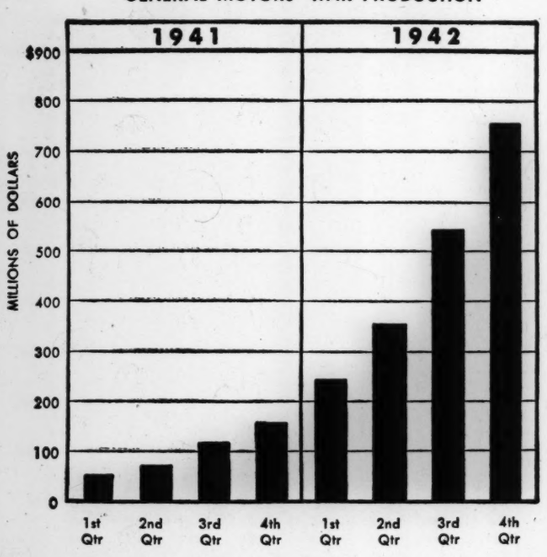
1940 and 1941 were years of defense production and of planning for the possibility of war. Pearl Harbor found this defense production well under way. With the declaration of war and the call for "all-out" war effort, General Motors concentrated its entire organization and all its facilities on war production.

The tremendous job ahead at the threshold of 1942 called for the "know-how" of all our engineers, designers, mechanics and managers, skilled and experienced in mass production. It required the retooling and rearranging of all our plants for maximum production of war products. It meant designing and building new machines, and tools to make them—training skilled hands to perform new tasks, and teaching the unskilled—building employment and payrolls to unprecedented peaks—organizing and enlisting the support of our network of thousands of suppliers and subcontractors. It also meant establishing and operating training schools to teach thousands of men in the armed forces how to properly service and maintain General Motors-built war equipment.

Now at the beginning of 1943 these basic tasks have all been accomplished, and during their accomplishment General Motors plants made and delivered a mighty, rising tide of war materials. That tide continues to rise with mass-production technique swinging into full stride.

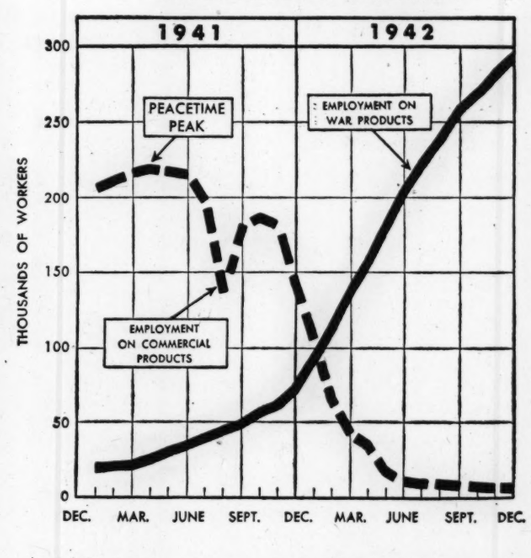
Thus General Motors answers our government's call for "Production, production—and more production!"

GENERAL MOTORS' WAR PRODUCTION



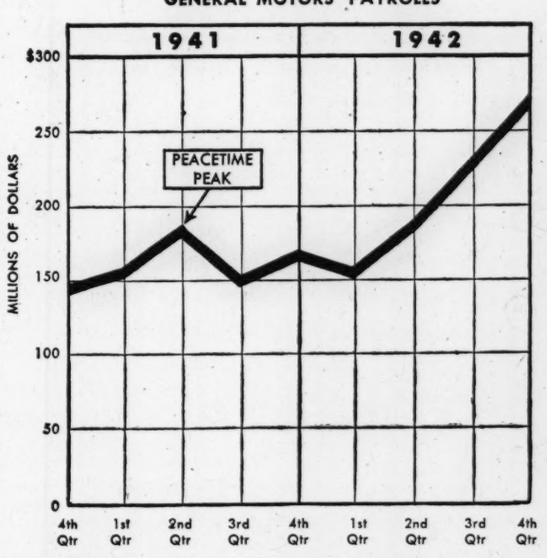
We regret that for military reasons we cannot report the number of guns, tanks, planes, shells, armored cars, trucks, Diesel engines for submarines and other uses, airplane instruments and hundreds of other items made and delivered by General Motors. We can say that in dollar value they totaled approximately $1,900,000,000—almost two billion dollars—in the year 1942 alone.

GENERAL MOTORS' EMPLOYMENT



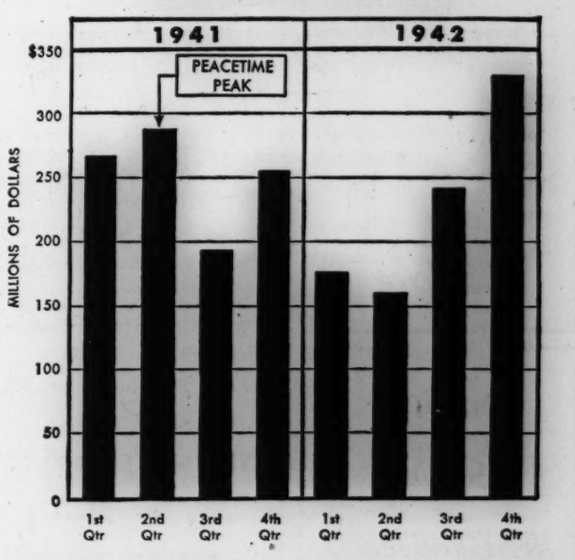
In June 1941, factory employment was 250,000—an all-time high. Since then, 50,000 replacements have been made, largely to replace men who have gone into the armed services, and 49,000 additional employes have been hired. To the 54,000 salaried workers employed in June 1941, 17,000 have been added. At the end of 1942 General Motors' employment reached 370,000—66,000 above the previous peak. It is anticipated that 100,000 will be added.

GENERAL MOTORS' PAYROLLS



General Motors' payrolls, like General Motors' employment figures, are at an all-time high in our 105 plants in 46 communities and 13 states—and five plants in Canada. The December 1942 payroll was $88,000,000. This was 45% more than the peacetime peak in June 1941. The total General Motors payroll for 1942 was $839,000,000—28% more than in 1941—the highest previous year.

GENERAL MOTORS' PURCHASES FROM SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS



The fastest, most effective way to distribute war work among the greatest number of producers is primarily through larger industrial organizations who have technical staffs available and who are accustomed to working with suppliers and subcontractors. Purchases from subcontractors and suppliers in the fourth quarter of 1942 were $330,000,000, compared with the peacetime peak of $288,000,000 in the second quarter of 1941.

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Russians Threaten New Encirclement

Continued from Page 1

The new committee, it is believed, may be less strongly political in character than its predecessor.

The United States Navy continued to maintain silence on details of the sea action in the Solomons area. Nevertheless, it appeared increasingly likely that "sporadic encounters," to which official communiqués alluded, were part of a continuing effort by the Japanese to land reinforcements in the Solomons. One Navy dispatch told of the destruction of 12 Japanese torpedo planes in an attack on an American task force 35 miles south of Guadalcanal Jan. 29. On Guadalcanal itself American troops were reported to have made another substantial advance.

Russia:

Russians Plunge Farther Into Ukraine

Moscow dispatches stressed that Russian troops had plunged deeper into the Ukraine and into the area around Kursk, cutting German rail supply routes and thrusting flankers about enemy defense centers.

In the Caucasus, it was said, the double-edged campaign to storm Rostov and annihilate a retreating Axis army continued.

Russian official communiqués reported that Red Army forces had captured Izyum, a railway point in the Ukraine 70 miles southeast of Kharkov; Stary Oskol, 75 miles southeast of Kursk; Skorodnye, about midway between Kursk and Kharkov any only 45 miles northeast of Belgorod; Olhkovatka, 58 miles from Kharkov; Veliki-Burluk, 50 miles from Kharkov; and Yama, 15 miles southeast of Krasny Liman.

Thus, the Soviet threats to Kursk, Belgorod, Kharkov and the Donets Basin center of Voroshilovgrad were sharply intensified, while the only rail line left to the Germans between Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad and Rostov was heavily menaced, with Russian armies only 12 miles from Slavyansk.

The entire Axis garrison was wiped out in the capture of Stary Oskol, the Russians said.

Red Army gains in the Ukraine also held a long-view promise that a sweeping arm might be thrown north and west about Rostov, already menaced from the northeast, the east and the south.

Soviets Seize German Train

A Russian midday communiqué reported new gains south of Rostov with the seizure of two towns and a railway station, where a German train loaded with trucks, ammunition and other equipment was captured.

There were indications that Russian columns in the Caucasus were only about 12 miles from the Sea of Azov as they pushed the divided Axis legions against the seacoast, and observers said the entire Kuban Valley should be cleared of the Germans within 10 days.

The Russian Army operating between Voronezh and Kursk offered a new threat to cut off communications between Kharkov and Kursk, and south of that body the Russians were driving against Kharkov on an 80-mile front. It was indicated that in some spots the Soviet troops were within 50 miles of Kharkov.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said that Stary Oskol, which a Feb. 5 communiqué reported was recaptured with the extermination of the resisting garrison, was the strongest fortification the Russians so far had encountered west of Voronezh.

German-Ruman Rift After Stalingrad?

Recorded by CBS

London, Feb. 6

The Russian paper Pravda says that after the capituation of Stalingrad "violent quarrels took place between the German and Rumanian generals," the London Radio reported in a French-language broadcast.

The radiocast added that "the Rumanians reproached Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus for not having informed them of the conditions of capitulation which the Russians had offered him."

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, told how German officers and soldiers, cut off from the main forces east of Kursk by the swift smash of the Red Army, attempted to escape by forcing peasant women to give up their clothing in which they garbed themselves. The women and children of the countryside, however, pointed out the fugitives to Russian soldiers who quickly rounded them up, it was said.

28-Mile Drive Captures Izyum

The capture of Izyum came after a forced 28-mile drive westward from Krasny Liman in two days. The Russian Army smashed across the natural barrier afforded by the Oskol River and stormed into the railway station on the northern bank of the upper Donets River and into the town on the southern bank to effect their bridgehead.

In London, military observers heard that the Russian assault had reached into the suburbs of Rostov and that at some points Soviet Army troops were within five miles of the city proper.

Unprecedentedly, Russian newspapers carried on their front pages the message sent by President Roosevelt to Premier Joseph Stalin congratulating the Russians on their Stalingrad victory, and the message Premier Stalin sent in answer, prophesying the joint victory of United States, British and Russian arms.

Heretofore, congratulations of United Nations leaders had been carried on back pages with other foreign news.

Tunisia:

Air Fighting Tempo Increases

Allied and Axis planes fought at a slightly increased tempo Feb. 5 over the Tripolitania - Tunisia frontier area, expected soon to be the ground for a bitter battle, but ground activity again was confined to patrol reconnaissance, the British announced in Cairo.

"Patrol operations continued," was the only reference in the daily communiqué to the approaching battle between the British Eighth Army and Axis forces in Tunisia.

Allied fighter-bombers attacked dispersed enemy vehicles and one enemy aircraft was destroyed in an air fight, the communiqué said. One Allied plane was reported lost.

Meanwhile, it was announced at Allied Headquarters that transport planes, penetrating into forward areas without fighter escorts, have safely delivered 220 tons of supplies for United Nations air forces in Tunisia in addition to carrying scores of passengers since Jan. 18.

Total casualties since that date, when the service was inaugurated, were listed as one French crewman wounded.

Djebel Mansour, from which the Allied troops have been evicted, is a thickly wooded hill commanding the road from Pont-du-Fahs to Robaa, over which the Germans launched a tank attack four days ago. The Allied forces began their short-lived occupancy last night.

The British command in this area sought to clear all Axis troops from the high ground east of the important Pont-du-Fahs - Robaa route.

Trapped Americans Fight Way Out

A dispatch from Tunisia, delayed since Feb. 1, quoted Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., as saying that two trapped American infantry companies, supported by timely artillery fire, had fought their way with 80 prisoners through a ring of two enemy battalions and broke up plans for an Axis counterattack to recapture the fertile Ousseltia Valley.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the son of Brig.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt and grandson of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, is on duty in Tunisia as an artillery observer.

Meanwhile, at Fort Knox, Ky., Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, who has just returned from a six-week tour of the African war zone, said the Axis position in North Africa is doomed.

"I am confident that American, British and French forces can and will drive the Germans and Italians out of Africa, or, if they make a stand, annihilate them a short time after the Allies start their concerted effort," General Devers declared.

Solomons:

U. S. Gains to North On Guadalcanal

In the developing battle in the Southwest Pacific American troops, according to a Navy communiqué, have advanced along the north coast of Guadalcanal to a point half a mile northwest of Tassafaronga. Since this was beyond the village, Navy officials in Washington assumed it meant capture or at least encirclement of the enemy position—and clearly eliminated Tassafaronga Beach as an enemy landing point.

In mass fan raids, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's multi-motored bombers blasted 20,000 tons of shipping and destroyed or seriously damaged three transport vessels at Ambon, sank a small boat and damaged a second at Lorengau, sank a 1,000-ton merchantman at Talasea in New Britain, shot down at least five, and possibly six, Japanese fighter planes and returned without losing a plane.

Rabaul was raided for the seventh straight night and Gasmata, New Britain, and Lae, New Guinea, were other evening targets. At Ambon, a 10,000-ton ship was set aflame from stem to stem and two 5,000-ton motor vessels seriously damaged.

Meanwhile, New Guinea ground troops kept step with the hottest air tempo in weeks by pushing forward on the Kumusi River and below Salamaua, killing 129 Japanese.

Continent:

Italy and Germany Under New Bombings

The RAF bombed the Turin royal arsenals and the Spezia naval base in Italy, German industries in the Ruhr and Nazi submarine pens at Lorient on the French coast by night, and bomber and fighter squadrons crossed the Channel by day to keep the continent under constant aerial assault.

The new target of night attack was Spezia, below battered Genoa on the Ligurian seashore.

All the others have been hit before, but it was Turin's first bombing since last Dec. 11, when the first two-months phase of British attack on Italian industries ended.

Pilots reported the Turin defenses had been reinforced, but had proved no more effective than on their previous forays across the Alps.

By official account, the RAF lost only three planes out of the many spreading wide over the continent in the four separate night raids, most of them made by Great Britain's biggest bombers.

Episode in Iraq

Associated Press

The Youthful King in a War Maneuver

The seven-year-old King Feisal II pulls a model of an American-designed General Grant tank as his Regent, Prince Abdel Illah, looks on. The tank, which was presented to the King by General Sir Harold Alexander, is three feet long and has a swiveling front turret. This is an official British picture.

Soldiers and Waacs on Ship Find Strength in Religion

ABOARD A UNITED STATES TRANSPORT EN ROUTE TO ALGIERS, Delayed.—(AP)—Capt. John E. Marshall, of Youngstown, Ohio, chaplain of a detachment of engineers, looked out from the deck of a transport at the array of ships carrying thousands of American troops, Waacs, and Army nurses to the battle zone and paraphrased another slogan of this war:

"There really are no atheists in a convoy."

As though to substantiate his remark, a group of soldiers on a nearby deck who were singing "Over There," swung suddenly into "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

"That is always happening," said the chaplain, a United Lutheran pastor. "When a group starts singing they usually get around to hymns."

Always Singing

There always was song somewhere on that transport. Perhaps it was started by Auxiliary Margaret Miller, a former Cleveland, Ohio, waitress, playing a merry tune on her harmonica. Sometimes from deep within the hull in one of the men's sections would come the faint strains of an American folk song to be picked up and carried on by the girls.

Officers, gathered on the afterdeck on moonlight nights, gravitated into small groups and harmonized. Mostly they sang old songs of World War I. They stood beneath gun nests within which stood alert lookouts watching sea and sky for enemy danger.

Community Sing

The first shipboard movie was preceded by a community sing, led by Auxiliary Dorothy Gould, of Dos Lasos, Calif. As the transport rolled in a heavy sea the men and women sang "There's a Long, Long Trail." Later in the voyage a small portable organ was set up in a hallway and, while Auxiliary Dorothy N. Godley, of Fort Worth, Texas, played, Waacs and soldiers gathered to sing.

This happened night after night. The first Sunday out, the chaplain was ill but the Waacs and soldiers assembled in the recreation hall for church services. They got out hymn books and sang familiar religious songs interspersed with "Give My Regards to Broadway" and "Dixie."

On Sundays there was a series of church services. The ship's chaplain, Capt. Willis Rowe of Dubois, Pa., an Episcopalian, preached to one group while Captain Marshall delivered a sermon in another section.

"A trip like this brings out a very definite need in the individual of being right with his conception of the Almighty," said Captain Marshall. "Men and women can't go through an experience like this and not have some of the beneficial effects of humility and belief."

Nazi Military Power Wanes; Is U-Boat Their Last Hope?

Continued from Page 1

might have been able to make the last lap to Alexandria.

I have no space to go into the causes of the decline of the Luftwaffe. Intensive bombing of industrial areas like Cologne, losses in combat and a shortage of raw material to meet both the needs of U-boats and new aircraft are undoubtedly among the causes. But whatever the reasons the Luftwaffe is even more thinly stretched than the Army.

Only at sea does Hitler see a glimmer of hope. With 400 U-boats he can ensure that 100 are operating at the same time in the Mediterranean and in the North and South Atlantic; and his statisticians tell him his U-boat strength rises by 10 every month despite the worst his enemies can do. This is the only weapon in his armory which hasn't been blunted; and by using a "Milch Cow" submarine he may even increase the number of U-boats he can keep at sea although at a cost of lowered morale among the crews who will only have to rest alongside the "Milch Cow" to which to look forward instead of a few days in port.

[Some other estimates have put Hitler's U-boat strength at between 600 and 800 of which one-third are always available for sea duty.]

It is indeed paradoxical that in the fourth year of war Hitler has been thrown back onto the defensive on land and in the air, where he used to be most powerful, and looks for success to the element in which Britain and America have always been predominant.

Churchill

Continued from Page 1

the lines to the music of a Highland band.

Reviews Air Force

He followed the New Zealand visit by motoring to Castel Benito for a review of Allied air force units.

Preceded and followed by American-made General Sherman tanks, he drove through the eucalyptus-lined avenues and was met at the entrance to the former key air base of Mussolini by Air Commodore Broadhurst, who represented air force headquarters.

The Prime Minister was presented to 28 officers representing American, British, Australian, and South African fighter and light bomber groups outside the administration buildings.

To Lieut. Col. H. A. French of the United States Ninth Army Air Force, the Prime Minister said "you're far away from home. Some of your friends have arrived not so far away and you'll be with them soon."

Driving past the lined-up squadrons, Mr. Churchill was cheered as he gave his famous "V" sign salute and waved his air commodore's cap.

Negroes Plead Innocent Of Sedition Conspiracy

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 6 (AP)—Pleas of innocent were made Feb. 2 by General Lee Butler and David D. Erwin, two Negroes indicted by a Federal Grand Jury last week on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sedition and Selective Service Laws.

Both men were leaders of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., also indicted.

They entered their pleas upon arraignment before United States District Judge Fred L. Wham and were held in jail in default of $5,000 bonds. No date has been set for trial.

War in Burmese Jungle Turns Into Contest of Trickiness

WITH BRITISH FRONTLINE TROOPS ON THE MAYU PENINSULA, Burma, Jan. 30. Delayed. (AP)—I have just climbed a jungle-matted hill taller than the Empire State Building—and it seemed nearly as steep—to a perch where I could clearly see the British-Japanese front positions separated by a narrow, shell-marked, no man's land.

The scene below at the moment was like a quiet Long Island beach on a weekday. The opposing positions stretched from the hills near Donbaik 600 yards to the shore of the glistening Bay of Bengal, but the troops are dug in so deeply and camouflaged so expertly that no human movement was visible, only a few dugouts.

Suddenly the British rear mountain guns opened up. Shells screeching overhead pitted the Japanese positions below. Field guns added new notes to the thundering chorus.

There was no sign of the Japanese, but that was not unusual. They rarely venture out in the daytime, huddling in their deep fox holes and caves until nightfall.

But a pounding such as this was certainly doing them no good.

During a pause in the shell fire a British officer peering down remarked: "Warfare in this jungled hilly country is much like that in Buna. Conventional tactics are mostly useless. The Japs are the trickiest, slipperiest blokes I ever saw, but we gradually are beating them at their own game."

Each Japanese soldier is his own general, the officer said, fighting as a self-controlling, self-sustaining unit with food and ammunition to last several days. He rarely remains in the same foxhole longer than one day, digging a new one each night.

Is Axis Near Crack-Up? Signs Point to Crisis

Continued from Page 1

their troops for action on other fronts.

In such an event, it was assumed that talks would be started through the mediation of Sweden, where the previous settlement between the U. S. S. R. and Finland was negotiated, rather than in Washington. This was based on the view that Sweden, as a neutral, would be more acceptable than the United States, an ally of Britain and Russia.

As for Hitler and Mussolini, they could hardly make overtures through any of the neutrals, in the prevailing view here, without confessing weakness of their positions and inviting a reinforced demand for the unconditional surrender and disarmament of their countries.

Rome Cabinet Shift

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today dismissed his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, as Italy's Foreign Minister in a shakeup of his Cabinet.

Giuseppe Bastianini, Governor of Dalmatia and former Ambassador to Great Britain, was appointed Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. Another former Ambassador to Britain, Dino Grandi, was replaced as Minister of Justice.

Other ministers replaced in the shakeup were: Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel, Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Public Works Giuseppe Gorla, Minister of Communications Giovanni Host Venturi, Minister of Corporations Renato Rioci, Minister of Popular Culture Alessandro Pavolini, and Minister of Trade Raffaele Riccardi.

Duce Tightens Grip

Mussolini—already his own Minister of War, Navy, Air, and Interior—tightened his grip still further by taking over the post of Foreign Minister from his son-in-law. Only three ministers retained their posts in the shakeup—the Ministers of Colonies, Italian Africa, and Agriculture.

Observers did not discard the possibility that the shift might mean Mussolini and Hitler were about to undertake some new adventure, military or political, but the field for such adventures is narrowly limited.

German reaction to the move was vague. A dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio said Il Duce was "reforming his Cabinet amidst one of the most decisive and critical periods," and added "Mussolini believes the moment has arrived when the leadership in these two most important ministries (Interior and Foreign Affairs) must not be left to any other man, no matter how great the Duce's confidence in him has been."

London Encouraged

"Il Duce is thus concentrating his power, having taken over the

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Cripps Favors Action To Cut Postwar Apathy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—How to overcome the sense of helplessness and apathy that almost inevitably follows a war and tends to thwart the forces of progress was the subject of an outstanding address delivered today by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production.

Sir Stafford, who was delivering his Rectorial Address to Aberdeen University said in part:

"The confident expectation which has been expressed very widely over the last three years that we should never return again to prewar conditions, that there would be fundamental change and marked progress, shows signs of weakening, just at the moment when the prospect of the war ending begins to materialize.

"Doubts are creeping in, and signs are not wanting that privilege and selfish interests are busily preparing to cast the future in the mold of the past. Nor does this development in our political trends seem to bring any sharp reaction from those who were formerly so confident of future change.

"Apparent agreement in the hour of peril, when the whole man and womanpower of a country is essential for its very salvation, does not at all necessarily imply that there will be that same agreement when the time of peril is past.

"Mr. Winston Churchill, after the last war, referred to the 'Broken Spell.'

Relapse With Peace

"The political reaction of peace has almost always been marked by a relapse from the idealism of common effort, engendered by the stress of war, to a renewal of the internal struggle between progress on the one hand and reaction on the other.

"President Wilson said in 1918: 'I believe that men are beginning to see, not perhaps the golden age, but an age which, at any rate, is brightening from decade to decade, and will lead us some time to an elevation from which we can see the things for which the heart of mankind is longing.'

"These were not in any sense the words of hypocrisy, but represented a genuine idealism which failed to appreciate the strength of those reactionary forces which had, for a time, been stilled by the agonies of war. The warning voice of Senator Lodge was soon heard expressing the view of reactionary isolationism: 'We would not have our country's vigor exhausted or her moral force abated by everlasting muddling and meddling in every quarrel great and small which afflicts the world.'

"Abraham Lincoln said in his second inaugural address:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, . . . let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Progress Blocked

"The history of the following years shows how far short the result fell of the hope. Reconstruction became a word hateful to the South. Progress was hindered by the reaction of a small group of men eager for money and power and unscrupulous of the rights of their fellow citizens.

"And yet despite all the forces of reaction and bitterness, something real and vital came out of the war.

"The national character was deepened and became more mature. The foundations were indeed laid for the United States of America that is now our ally.

"In the last war, although a great opportunity was missed, though the spell was broken and shattered it would be a mistake to overlook the fact that there have been some items on the credit side, items that would never have been there but for the war.

"A great nation was reborn in Russia and another in China. There was an enormous acceleration in scientific advance. The social tempo was quickened. In our own country a great advance was made in education, in the administration of health services, in the care of the unemployed, and the women of our country gained their emancipation. New experiments in international administration were attempted and advances were made in colonial and Indian administration.

"But all these items added up were not sufficient to offset the losses or to pay for that world of hope which had been pictured to us during the war.

"Before many months discontent and disillusionment were rife and we settled down once again to the class struggle, to the wavering and uncertain foreign policy which was the external manifestation of our internal doubts and hesitations, until at last we found ourselves swept, unprepared, into a new and greater world war.

"We now approach once again one of those critical periods of hope which occur in every great war, as the prospect of ultimate victory begins to loom on the horizon.

Waiting Too Long

"The emotions of the people are hypersensitive, they are possessed of a great longing that something better and happier shall emerge from the horrors of war, that the price of suffering which the world is paying shall secure some fundamental and dramatic change in the lot of the common man and woman.

"Do not allow others to lead you astray by facile explanations dealing with the deceitfulness of politicians or the trickery of the ruling class. The problem is not so simple as that.

"Many of those who cast a spell in former times were absolutely sincere in their hopes and desires, but, at the critical moment when they sought to implement those desires in action, the opposing forces were too strong.

"This, I believe, was for two main reasons. The progressive forces failed to strike while the iron was hot. During the time of war, when the feeling of co-operation is still strong, is the moment to concert common action for the period after the war. To wait until hostilities have ceased, till the binding force of the common danger is no longer present, is to miss the chance of common agreement.

"And, second, they underestimated the support they would win from the people—the common men and women of the country—for a bold program of change. This support was neither clamant nor well defined in its objectives. There was a real sense of past wrongs and an urgent desire to see them righted, but how this was to be done remained shrouded in the fog of uncertainty.

"But one factor is liable to militate against the control by the people of the post-war development.

"This war more than any of its predecessors has drawn in almost every man and woman in the country. There has been no normalcy, no rest for any. The whole population will be vastly wearied when the end comes, and it will be harder than ever to stir the people to a realization of how easily their democratic power may be used for what may seem plausible, but will turn out to be distastrous, purposes.

War Weariness

"We approach now one of those rare and great testing times of the power of our democracy. Can it prevent the spell from being broken, can it mobilize the longings, the hopes, the desires of the mass of the people to be effective against the interests of reaction and the apathy of war weariness?

"The war has developed for us many mechanisms for political and economic co-operation, many controls and much machinery of planning.

"Much that we have built up for purposes of war we can adapt quickly and easily to the needs of peace.

"Those needs are many; a closer knit and more soundly planned co-operation between the United Nations; a world economy based, not on scarcity and starvation, but upon plenty and happiness, and a means of giving the world a degree of effective security in which we can exercise the arts of peace rather than those of war.

"But over and above all these is the need for higher standards and better living conditions for the common people in every country of the world. Our business is to secure this, first and foremost, for our own people. It can be done. We have the productive capacity if we like to use it, but we must decide in whose interest that power of production is to be used when the war is over."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Russell, Los Angeles Times

What U. S. Needs Is a New Weight-lifting Course

Berdanier, Medina Daily Journal

Here's the Answer

Officer Had 'Squeak' In Fog-Lost Plane

AN AMERICAN BOMBER COMMAND STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 6 (AP)—The pilot of a Flying Fortress who flew a high-ranking United States officer from Great Britain to the "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca and back to Britain disclosed that on the return trip his bomber was lost for hours in fog and bad weather over the Atlantic before it made an emergency landing in Northern Ireland with only 45 minutes' gas supply left.

After an almost "zero" ceiling had forced him to fly for several hundred miles only 150 feet above the ocean, the pilot, Capt. Clifton Pyle of Marshall, Texas, said he sighted unfamiliar land which he and his crew finally determined was Eire.

Captain Pyle was concerned lest he be forced to land in the neutral country with his high-ranking passenger and be interned there for the duration of the war. He made his gas "stretch" by thinning it with more than the usual amount of oxygen and finally reached an airport in Northern Ireland with his tanks nearly empty.

"On the trip to Casablanca the weather was good and the flight uneventful," Captain Pyle said, "but coming back we ran into fog and bad weather off the coast of Spain. We were supposed to get a 'fix' on our position at a certain point over the Atlantic, but when we arrived there we found our radio had failed."

After flying for a long time in thick fog entirely by instruments, Captain Pyle decided to go down below the "soup." The Fortress came out of the overcast about 500 feet above the water, he said, but later was forced to skip along only 150 feet from the waves.

"We finally sighted land, but didn't know whether we were off the coast of England, France, or Ireland," Captain Pyle continued. "We flew north along the coast and finally decided it must be southern Ireland."

The crew refueled the plane and it again took off for England, only to run into more bad weather. Captain Pyle decided to land at once when he sighted a balloon barrage.

"If we hadn't had such an important person aboard we would have gone up into the soup and flown over the balloons by instrument," Captain Pyle said, "but we didn't want to take even the slightest chance."

The passenger continued on to his destination by train and the bomber reached its station the following day.

Captain Pyle sandwiched the trip to Casablanca between raids on targets in Axis-occupied Europe. On Jan. 13, the day before taking off for North Africa, he brought a Fortress home from Lille in Northern France on two badly damaged engines, with its hydraulic system shot out of commission, its radio compartment damaged by flames and one crew member wounded.

Since his return Captain Pyle participated in the Jan. 27 daylight raid by American Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers on the shipyards at Wilhelmshaven—the first raid by American fliers on Germany itself.

"It was our first trip to Germany and I didn't want to miss it," Captain Pyle explained. "It was something we had all been waiting for."

Captain Pyle was selected to make the Casablanca flight when the commander of this station was asked for his best pilot.

"The BANK for Me in '43" Turn to PAGE 8

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Norse Youth Is Training Hard For Day When Relief Comes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A Norwegian underground movement "sparked" by 350,000 young persons is today waiting and training for the hour when United Nations forces will arrive to liberate Norway, according to Harald Land, young Norwegian schoolmaster who narrowly escaped a concentration cell after joining the revolt of the school teachers in his homeland.

Mr. Land, who fled to Sweden and thence to Britain, arriving in the United States a few days ago, described in detail his countrymen's system for confusing and disorganizing the systematic Nazis.

Norwegians don't waste time any more in petty sabotage that would bring reprisals, although they are not afraid to stand in the open against educational or church decrees which they cannot stomach, he said in an interview sponsored by the Royal Norwegian Information Service here this week.

Slowdowns, Not Bombs

"Sabotage in our factories is always a case of slowdowns and inefficiency rather than planted bombs," he continued. "Norwegian workers, formerly the most efficient, have become the most inefficient. Instead of taking workers from Norway, the Germans have had to bring in Danes, French and Russian prisoners.

"But there's little that the Germans can put their finger on. Fires have doubled or tripled, but it's always a case of a drunken or stupid janitor. The Gestapo is at its wit's end. All the schools have been closed since Dec. 1. The Nazis say it's because of the fuel shortage, but it is because they can't get the co-operation of the teachers."

Mr. Land was among 13,000 teachers out of a total of 14,000 who refused to conform to Nazi ideas on education. He left his home for the mountain trails last March just ahead of Gestapo agents and his fiancee joined him in Sweden, where they were married. His name is a pseudonym, adopted to protect relatives still in Norway.

Sports Program a Joke

The Nazi compulsory sports program has been made the laughingstock of the Norwegians, the young man, a one-time Olympic ski champion, continued. To a man, he said, they refused to obey "training" orders or participate in contests.

"When it came to skiing we told them that the snow was not good enough and we kept on saying so until summer came," he said. "Track teams were compulsory, but I for one picked out the very worst runners to compete. In the shotput the boys would throw the shot about two feet. We made a circus of it. But all the time we held secret competitions in the woods."

Mr. Land will make a two-month American lecture tour sponsored by the United States Department of Education.

Germans to Seize Hostages in Norway

By Religious News Service

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 6

Taking rapid measures against an expected Allied invasion of Norway, German occupation authorities have compiled lists of persons to be taken hostage when the invasion occurs.

A number of Norway's prominent churchmen are included.

Responsible sources report that German civilians and officials in Norway are being put through military training to reinforce the army in the event of an Allied invasion.

There is no indication how many men are affected, but there are estimated to be more than 75,000 German men, women and children in Norway.

Liquor 'Bedrock' Figured by OCS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Supply figures that if the war made it necessary, the nation could taper its drinking to 1 per cent of the whisky and two thirds of the beer, wine, and soft drinks consumed in 1941.

This "bedrock" estimate, it was learned, was given to Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes as part of a survey on the extent to which consumer goods and services could be cut and still keep civilian wartime economy going. The report, described as tentative, was not made public.

Although the liquor industry has been converted to production of alchohol for war uses, the OCS estimates that there is still a three-year supply on hand.

Citizenship Test Faces Former Bund Leader

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Government moved in Federal Court here Feb. 4 to revoke the American citizenship of Fritz Karl Streuer, former leader of the German-American Bund in Detroit and New York.

Mr. Streuer, a former chemist in a Detroit chemical manufacturing plant, was sentenced in New York last October to serve five years for conspiracy in counseling evasion of the Selective Service Act. The petition to revoke his citizenship was filed by Assistant United States Attorney Louis M. Hopping.

Navy Orders Change In Waves' Uniforms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy said that the summer work uniform for the Waves would be a navy blue cotton gabardine suit instead of reserve blue gabardine as previously announced.

"The change was made because the reserve blue color, now used for winter work shirts and officers' sleeve stripes, was found to be unsatisfactory for the entire suit," the Navy explained.

Law Amended to Keep Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 6—The term of Chief Justice Sir Lyman P. Duff has just been extended for another year by an amendment to the Act of Parliament that, in 1940, had already extended his service for three years beyond the normal retirement age of seventy-five.

The dean of Canadian jurists, who is regarded by many as better fitted for that high position than anyone else in the country, was voted into another year on the bench by the substantial majority of 139 over 40. The opposition vote was registered not in denial of the competence of Sir Lyman as Chief Justice, but because it was felt there were "many capable younger men who can fill that position adequately."

Sir Lyman is regarded as "one of the outstanding jurists of his time." He is held in high esteem by the legal profession for his knowledge of the constitutional development of the British Empire, and is perhaps the soundest authority in the Dominion on Canada's federal system and the relations of the provinces to the central government.

During a long career on the Supreme Court bench—where he first took his seat in 1906, he has gained an enviable reputation for impartiality, fairness and wisdom.

In early life Judge Duff practiced law at Barrie, Ontario, and later at Victoria, British Columbia, where in 1904 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of that province. He has been a judge for 38 years, and for the past nine has held the highest judicial post in Canada. He has never "lost the common touch," and is at home chatting with a policeman or a gardener.

It has been partly his position as Supreme Court judge but also his well-deserved reputation for freedom from "outside influence" that has elevated him to hold the position of Royal Commissioner on many investigations on public matters.

In 1916 he served as commissioner on the Investigation of Contracts of the Shell Committee. During the latter part of the war from 1917 to the armistice he acted as central appeal judge under Military Service Acts (conscription measures). In 1932 during the Bennett regime he was chairman of a commission investigating the two Canadian railways. In this war he was the Royal Commissioner on the Hong Kong expedition. He is the Administrator of Canada during the absence of the Governor General and has several times been called upon to open and prorogue Parliament.

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British Ask Defining Of Atlantic Charter

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—Ninety-four members of Parliament have signed their names to a motion asking the British Government to secure amplification of the Atlantic Charter.

These members of the Commons are mainly Socialists, they including some representations of other parties. Their motion calls for a full day's Commons debate. The motion declares that the House "would welcome a declaration by the British Government, in conjunction with the United Nations, amending, clarifying, and enlarging the Atlantic Charter so that the peoples of the world—friendly, neutral, and enemy alike—may be better informed of the aims for which the United Nations are fighting."

This motion can be linked with some significant new pronouncements this week both here and in the United States. Such speakers as the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant United States Secretary of State, combine to a forceful and timely Anglo-American drive for more specific details of the ways and means of postwar planning.

Furthermore, this week for the first time in history an official American document was published by the British Government. It is the American white paper "Peace and War"—the story of the United States' efforts for peace from 1931 to 1941. In it as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden says, Britain should see more clearly than ever the vital need of co-operation between the peace loving nations.

Mr. Welles's speech, warning Americans that "today not even a hemisphere can live in peace and enjoy its liberty if the rest of the world is going up in flames," is forcefully reported in the British press. So, too, is the resolution of Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, calling on President Roosevelt to negotiate a postwar peace charter with the other United Nations.

The Manchester Guardian currently devotes a leading article to lauding the ideas of United States Vice-President Henry Wallace. Says the Guardian:

"If a United Nations committee were set up to draft a postwar world, Mr. Wallace ought to be on it whoever else was not."

And the Guardian supports the Wallace plan of a dual-purpose United Nations airforce, carrying on its civil flying business, together with the responsibility of world policing—ready to become an overwhelming striking force to halt any threatened aggression.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury is thought here to have made a highly important statement on the Christian view of finance and other matters. He dealt with highly controversial subjects such as the Beveridge report, which he supported, and an American proposal for a "world bank," which he denounced as "irresponsible."

The world bank proposal, he understood, would incorporate fluidity of labor and transference of workers. But in his view, the treating of human beings primarily as instruments of production is not moral. Nor is the old law of supply and demand a moral method of running mankind's business affairs, the Archbishop declared before a mass meeting of the Bank Officers Guild.

Of supply and demand as a method of price fixing, that Primate said:

"We have allowed a non-moral, mechanical structure to become the sole determinant of our conduct and we must find our way back to use that machine, as we must find our way back to the using of the internal combustion engine itself, in the interests of human fellowship and the interests of the human personality."

The Archbishop condemned the making of profit out of money-changing and speculation in currencies, because money, he said, was itself intended as a convenience for mankind.

He questioned advertising to some extent. Contending that the experience of commercial advertising taught Goebbels his secrets, he said: "There would never have been that type of political propaganda if people hadn't found out psychological weaknesses could be played on by skilful advertisers."

The Archbishop considered that from a Christian viewpoint there should be some modification of the mortgage situation whereby a mortgagor can take over a factory even when he is not interested in its nor qualified to run it, so that its nominal value may rapidly disappear.

As a reminder of the gap which exists between what the British Government can do today in reconstruction, and what it and other planners would like to see done, comes an announcement that 3,000 cottages are to be built in rural areas. This is a gesture to Britain's poorly housed farm-workers. But it will mean practical improvement for just a handful out of hundreds of thousands of families.

'Rick's' Mother Is Sponsor

WILMINGTON, Calif., Feb 5 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacker, mother of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, sponsored the Liberty ship George Yount, launched yesterday at the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards. It was the 133d Liberty ship launched at these yards

W.C.T.U. Wants Liquor Turned To Trade Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 27—At a moment when liquor interests are running full-page advertisements in an effort to justify the holding of vast stocks of distiller liquor on hand, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union discloses that redistillation of this liquor for industrial alcohol would save the equivalent of 5,500,000,000 pounds of food products.

Present stores of 500,000,000 gallons of distilled liquor could yield more than 100,000,000 gallons of 190 proof alcohol, the W. C. T. U. says. To produce this much in 1943, distilleries would have to use 2,750,000 tons of grain and molasses that otherwise could go for food consumption.

"With the Allied nations as well as millions in the United States facing severe undernourishment," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President, "Government refusal to force the redistillation of whisky is likely to bring hardship upon millions, just to enable the liquor traffic to survive the war."

The only argument presented by distillers against redistillation, she said, has been that it will reduce Government revenue from liquor taxes.

"Considering that the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially in wartime, is certain to reduce the working efficiency of thousands, increase industrial and traffic accidents, create economic losses through lowered health standards, and leave its mark on the national stamina for years to come," she declared, "such 'revenue' to the Government is certain to cost many times more in its effects."

Despite nation-wide rationing of essential fruits, more than 2,000,000,000 pounds of fruits and berries will be wasted in making wine during 1943, the W. C. T. U. also points out. This is equivalent to 15 pounds for every civilian in the United States—more than the combined cut in canned and dried fruits and vegetables imposed by the new rationing program.

In the fiscal year 1941-42, the report says, Government figures show that 2,151,825,798 pounds of fruits and berries were used to make alcoholic beverages.

"Increased taxes on distilled liquor have accelerated the sale of wines, and we can expect this figure to be greatly expanded for 1942-43, unless the Government or an indignant public stops it," the W. C. T. U. declared.

Shift of Manpower Under Way

Wide World

Southern Workers Move North

These migratory workers from Kentucky are shown on their arrival at Philadelphia, the first to relieve the shortage of farm hands in this area. They will be transferred to farms in Southern New Jersey.

Butter's Battle With Margarine Reaches National Proportions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — A nation-wide "groundswell" in favor of removal of taxes and restrictions on the use of oleomargarine, built up by the dairy industry, is reported by Paul T. Truitt, President of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Robert S. Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma, on Feb. 4 signed a bill repealing license fees on manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and restaurants handling oleomargarine and also an excise tax of 10 cents per pound on all margarine sold in the State.

Mr. Truitt, whose association sponsored the Oklahoma bill, predicts that consumers in other States will rise in rebellion against these taxes without prodding from the National Association.

Bills reducing or removing taxes or permitting use of margarine in public institutions have already been introduced in California, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, and in the Federal Congress.

Mostly Sold White

At the Federal level the manufacture of margarine is taxed $600 a year for the privilege of making margarine. In addition manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers must all pay a tax higher for yellow margarine than for white. That is why most margarine is sold white and the housewife has to do the coloring herself if she wants the product to resemble butter in looks. Sale of yellow margarine is prohibited altogether in more than half the States.

The margarine people are helped onward in their campaign by the fact that butter is fast disappearing from the market, due to Army, Navy and lend-lease purchases. Though England has taken no butter from the United States thus far, Russia is expected to get about 5 per cent of America's butter in 1943, according to lend-lease programming.

The reason Russia has turned down margarine and demanded butter is described by margarine manufacturers as "just a peculiarity of taste."

The Present Prices

Butter is now selling in the United States from 50 to 60 cents a pound and margarine from 23 to 27 cents a pound.

The Army has started buying margarine under a clause which says it shall not be used "except where the climate or other conditions make use of butter impractical."

The Navy still has a restriction against the use of margarine, except in cooking.

Evidence that the dairy interests which have built up the restrictive measures on margarine over a long period of years will fight their repeal is seen in a letter Senator Robert M. La Follette (R) of Wisconsin, leading dairy State, recently wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, charterizing oleomargarine as a "cheap substitute" for butter, and asking that more margarine and less butter be shipped to the Allies.

Last butter-margarine fight was stirred up a year and a half ago when Paul V. McNutt, then Federal Security Administrator, promulgated new regulations for the enrichment of margarine.

Consumption records have shown that most American families prefer butter over oleomargarine when they can get it or have the purchasing power.

Canned Milk Ration Due in Three Months

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6

Rationing of canned milk, it was learned today, will begin in about three months.

Shortages of evaporated milk have appeared in many localities, due partly to large demands of the armed services and lend-lease, and rationing has been regarded here as inevitable. Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard already has assigned powers for the task to the Office of Price Administration.

One reason for waiting about three months, it was understood, was that the Government wanted to see how the "point system" for rationing canned fruits and vegetables works.

Ration Book Deduction Is Limited

Continued from Page 1

gas and oil-propelled machines playing a bigger and bigger part as the United Nations take the offensive, more and more World War II is become a war of oil.

Milk Bottle Care

Customers who are careful about putting milk bottles out every night won't generally be bothered by the new Government regulations requiring deposits on all class milk bottles, milk cans and milk cases. Unless you're careless, your milk man will take care of the deposit for you. Idea is to save glass and reduce dairy costs.

Bread Sales Jump

Bread sales have jumped considerably since the government's no-slicing edict, but that doesn't bother officials, who point that the United States still has plenty of wheat but no steel to repair or replace bread-slicing machines. Besides, they believe concumption will fall off, once bread-slicing technique is improved.

Vegetarians' Plight

No special provision has been made in the canned goods rationing program for vegetarians though their plight has been studied. Chances are they will have to be inconvenienced just as much as big meat eaters—such as steel workers and ditch diggers.

Antifreeze

The American Automobile Association is co-operating with government agencies in trying to drive "deleterious antifreeze" off the market. Generally they contain calcium chloride or salt solutions that can cause severe engine trouble through corrosion, or petroleum fractions that can give trouble through engine overheating and dissolving hose connections. If you've had trouble, drain your radiator and add one of the tested and proven antifreezes, the AAA advises.

B and C Cards by Mail

"B" and "C" gas ration renewals may now be obtained by mail rather than appearing personally before local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Care of Kitchen Stove

OPA has a new booklet, prepared by the Home Economics Bureau, on proper care and use of the kitchen stove.

No Free Seeds

Also, the Department of Agriculture wants victory gardeners to clearly understand it has no seeds either for sale or for free distribution. A special "victory garden fertilizer" sponsored by the Department and WPB can be bought at your favorite garden store.

Arkansas Bills Seeking Bone Dry Liquor Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6—State-wide prohibition of the kind Arkansas had prior to legalization of liquor sales by the Legislature of 1935 is the aim of a measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Elbert A. Leasure of Searcy, White County.

While friends of the measure will not concede defeat, informal surveys indicate that opposition will, in spite of considerable public support, be especially strong. Representative Leasure foresees "a close fight" in the House.

Proponents point out that while revenues to the state from liquor sales in 1942 amounted to only $3,874,834, the liquor consumed cost the public $33,861,182. Some estimate the cost of fatalities and crime attributable to liquor at over $33,000,000 during this period.

Clyde C. Coulter, superintendent of the Arkansas Anti-Saloon League reports one county sheriff as writing: "There is more bootlegging in my county now than there was when we had state and national prohibition and it is much harder to catch bootleggers when there is legalized sale of liquor."

What Bill Provides

The bill would make it unlawful to manufacture, sell, transport, possess or give away any intoxicating liquor, defined in the measure as any and all alcoholic beverages, other than beer and wines. For the purposes of the act, beer is defined as any malt beverage containing alcohol not to exceed 5 per cent by weight and wine is defined as any vinous liquors containing alcohol not to exceed 14 per cent by volume.

Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of the act, upon first conviction could be fined not less than $25 nor more than $300, or sentenced to not more than six months in the state penitentiary, or both. For a second or subsequent conviction, the fine would be not less than $300 nor more than $500, or 12 months in the penitentiary, or both fine and imprisonment.

From and after the effective date of the act, retail sales of intoxicating liquors, except beer and wine as therein defined, must stop, but licensed wholesalers and retail dealers would be given 30 days "to dispose of their stocks of intoxicating liquor by transporting it out of the state."

The bill carries the emergency clause and would become effective upon approval by the Governor.

Covers Wide Ground

Two House bills sponsored by Representative James M. Jackson of Nashville, Howard County, also are aimed at the liquor traffic. One would prohibit the sale, gift, or disposition of intoxicating liquor to a minor, habitual drunkard, or intoxicated person; the sale of intoxicants on Sunday, election days during hours when polls are open, and between the hours of 1 a. m. and 7 a. m. on all days. It also would prohibit any person carrying around on his person, or in any vehicle, or leave in a place for another to secure, any intoxicating liquor with intent to sell the same in violation of the act, and from directly or indirectly taking, soliciting, or accepting any order for the purchase, shipment or delivery of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Violations of the act would be felonies with penalties to be fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 or prison sentences from one to five years, or both fine and imprisonment. It would be a felony for any person to sell, barter, exchange, or give intoxicants without having a license, or to have in possession intoxicating alcoholic liquors not obtained under and in conformity with the provisions of the act.

The other Jackson-sponsored measure, would make it unlawful to buy, sell, loan, own, have in possession, or transport illicitly distilled liquor or intoxicating liquor of any kind upon which the Arkansas excise tax prescribed by law has not been paid, or an illicit distillery or any other "apparatus designed for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors or for unlawful manufacturing of spirituous, vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors."

Provides Stiff Penalties

Penalties would range from a fine of from $250 to $1,000, or from one to five years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary, or both fine and imprisonment.

A bill by Representative Eugene Coffelt of Bentonville, Benton County, would compel peace officers who confiscate spiritous, vinous, or malt liquors or beverages to first file a report of the kinds and quantity with the county clerk of the county in which confiscated, then sell the liquor and pay the money received therefor into the county general revenue fund.

A Senate bill by Senator Tom Kidd of Murfreesboro would make it unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell or give away any wine or beer. Penalty for violation would be a fine of from $50 to $100 together with revocation of the license to operate.

The State would engage in the wholesale liquor business under provisions of another measure introduced in the House by Representative James M. Jackson of Nashville, Howard County. It would create a three-member board to supervise wholesale liquor houses and administer state liquor, beer and wine laws. Revenue from the wholesale operations, which the bill's author estimates would amount to more than $1,000,000 annually, would be allocated to old-age pensions.

State wholesale stores would be established and sales would be made only to licensed retail dealers. No liquor could be sold in any retail establishment except in a sealed package.

Servicemen's Club Being Established In Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Feb. 6—Enlisted personnel of the Navy, Army, Marines, and Merchant Marine will have a Service Club here as a result of the combined efforts of community leaders and the American Red Cross.

It will be located in the old Marine Barracks, built a century or more ago to house Danish gendarmes. The decision to establish the club came about as result of an organizational meeting held recently by Mrs. Stewart French, an Executive of the Red Cross in the Virgin Islands, who pointed out the need for some place other than bars, dance halls, or hotels for enlisted men to go when off duty.

A group composed of Lieut. Ray Forsberg, Navy Recreation Officer; Chaplain William Crowley, Captain Day of the Marine Air Base, Capt. Jerry Lucheme, Captain of the Port of St. Thomas, and Mrs. French, called a meeting of interested citizens and working units were formed.

A Finance Committee, on which Acting Gov. Robert M. Lovett is serving as a member, has charge of expenditures, although it is expected that the actual cash outlay will be comparatively small, since much of the furnishings and virtually all the labor are being donated.

Auto Union Leadership Assailed by Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Eleven months of negotiations and mediation between the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the C. I. O. United Auto Workers came to a climax today in a War Labor Board hearing on a panel report which recommends denial of union maintenance and criticizes the local union at West Allis, Wis., for "irresponsible leadership." The labor member of the panel dissented and criticized the company.

The panel report contains an agreement, subject to board approval, to increase wages five cents an hour at West Allis, Laporte, Ind., Pittsburgh and Boston. It also increases starting rates a few cents and raises the second and third shift differential of three and four cents to seven cents for both.

The panel recommended further negotiations at Laporte, Pittsburgh and Boston on questions other than wages. The company figured the average rate at the four plants as 86 cents an hour. It has other plants at La Crosse, Wis., Springfield, Ill.; Norwood, Ohio, and Oxnard, Cal., employing an aggregate of 30,000, more than half of whom work at West Allis.

The panel report, written by Howard A. Meyarhoff, representing the public, and joined in by Charles R. Hook, Jr., representing industry, pointed to "the multiple purposes of union maintenance," and added:

"One of its aims is to assure security, but this union (at West Allis) is not insecure. Another of its aims is to free union officials from organizational activities so that their energies may be turned to the war effort. The entire panel admires the energy which this union has consistently exhibited; but much of it has been misguided. . . . At no time has the union displayed a concern about direct methods of increasing production, or about improvement in working conditions that may have a beneficial effect on production."

The panel also quoted from a story in the Wisconsin C. I. O. news in which the union accused the company of putting up a fake all-out production front to impress President Roosevelt on his visit last fall. The panel said "this is enough to demonstrate irresponsible leadership in Local 248. If it be assumed that the charge and the implications against the company were true, the panel contends that the effect on the morale of the 15,000 or more workers at West Allis was bad; that the effect would be to lower production and to impair the war effort. If the charge is false, the article must be condemned as vicious and dangerous."

Paul R. Christopher, labor member of the panel, said in his dissent: "The entire record in this case proves conclusively that the company has made life hard for the unions."

Relations Break With Axis by Chile Welcomed by Mexico as Unity Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican official and press circles have welcomed Chile's break with the Axis as a further "affirmation of continental unity," and as a stand which will "raise the spirits of all free peoples." Mexico, long a leader in the Latin-American line-up with the United Nations, has regarded the position of Chile and Argentina in their stand outside the democratic groups, with a critical eye.

In his message thanking President Rios of Chile for notifying Mexico of "so important and transcendental a resolution," President Avila Camacho expressed his conviction "that this new contribution of the Government and people of Chile to the cause which the Democracies sustain in this historic conflict against the tyrannies, is a valiant affirmation of continental unity."

He assured President Rios of the "sincere friendship of the Government and people of Mexico" to Chile.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla declared that the action of Chile "raised the spirits of all free peoples, because a new democracy is now united to the democracies fighting against tyranny."

Referring to the continued position of Argentina outside the democratic group, the Foreign Minister said that "in receiving Chile with open arms in this League of Liberty, our thoughts go to the Argentine, our great sister Republic, on whom we wait impatiently and confidently, sure that her entrance will represent the defeat of those who wish a divided America and that the moral force of her adhesion will be the historic triumph of the unity of the American continent."

Referring to the Chilean decision, Dr. Padilla said that it represented a victory over the "skeptics," and would aid in the definite victory of liberty in the world and the indestructible union of all our sister peoples of America."

Nazi U-Boats Knew U. S. Ship Movements

DENVER, Feb. 6 (AP)—The extent of German knowledge of United States ship movements was apparent in the recent report of Chief Steward James E. Ritchie, of Philadelphia, whose ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

Mr. Ritchie, who was picked up with other survivors after 31 days in an open lifeboat, told of a German submarine which surfaced beside them just before they were rescued by a United Nations ship.

The Nazi captain asked the men how long they had been at sea, and when he learned the name of their torpedoed ship promptly told the Americans what port it sailed from, where it was going and what cargo it carried.

400-Passenger Plane On Drawing Boards

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—A full-sized wooden model of a 400-passenger plane has been built at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation but—

Don't expect to see one of the huge craft winging overhead tomorrow, or even three years from tomorrow.

Harry Woodhead, Consolidated President, in an address to the Society of Automotive Engineers, declared last night that "as big as our designs now are, we still are going strong." He warned however, that as much as four years may be required from the first drawing of the design to mass production on the assembly line.

Georgia Acts to Stop Eating of Horse Meat

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6 (AP)—The Georgia House of Representatives has approved a bill requiring that horse and dog meat sold in the State be labelled "not for human consumption."

The approval came yesterday over a vehement protest that the House was handing to the Axis nations "some powerful propaganda material."

"Right now they are shipping horse and dog meat into Georgia and using it in wieners, sausage and hamburger and I want to stop it," declared Representative George W. Woodruff.

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A Saturday Page

Flying, Air Mechanics, Meteorology Among Subjects Taken by These College Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

The world is really round for Stephens College girls now that the curriculum is centered about aviation. More than 400 girls, about a fourth of the enrollment, are studying courses in the aviation department.

Stephens College, in Columbia, Mo., offers courses for training women for positions in the commercial air industry. Because of the war, many aviation jobs formerly held by men are now open to women. The college hopes to turn out pilots, meteorologists, radio operators, teletype operators, station agents, flight control clerks, dispatch clerks, draftswomen, and airway traffic control officers.

Classes at Stephens present a glowing picture to the girl who is looking ahead into the new era. The flat maps ordinarily used in geography have been replaced with globular ones. Distance from San Francisco to Dutch Harbor is measured in terms of flying time. The fact that these two places are separated by a flying trip of eleven hours and forty-five minutes is more important in light of the war than the information that 2,350 miles separate the two points.

In geology, stress is laid on the field of meteorology. Army, Navy, and aviation services are learning that women make capable meteorologists, so the college is training many of its students to prepare to be weather forecasters. Miss C. Cornelia Cameron is instructor of the geology class.

Mathematics no longer consists merely of problems as such. Air navigation has crept into this classroom, too, which now features stress analysis—a study of the stress or pressure each airplane part can bear under all flying conditions.

Information allied to aircraft inspection is gained in the physics and chemistry classes. Here the properties of metals are carefully studied and identified.

In addition to these general courses, material dealing specifically with aviation is offered the students. Shortly after the beginning of the fall term, a pilot training class was organized, and the girls in it receive flying instruction at the school, with actual flying at the Guitar Airport, in Columbia, leading to pilot's licenses.

Airplane mechanics is also taught. The college purchased an English model plane, a Gypsy Moth, for this purpose. One of the buildings at the college country club has been transformed into an airplane hangar and machine shop. Here, the girls take the motor apart. Then they must put it together so that the plane will function properly. Each girl also works on the flight instruments and must get an accurate knowledge of general aircraft maintenance.

Another course offered is aviation drafting. This includes a study of blueprint reading, aircraft inspection, and tool designing. Miss Louise Burton, who worked as a tool designer with the North American Aviation Corporation at Dallas, Texas, last year, is the instructor. This course is offered in conjunction with airplane manufacturers. After successfully completing it, the girls should be able to step directly into the advanced jobs at the factories, and release men for war duty.

Salesmanship, Spanish, psychology, world geography—these are all desirable subjects to study in connection with the aviation program.

Working experience is given the students through a "dummy" airline corporation. All departments maintained by the air transport companies are also represented here. The girls gain practical experience with ticketing, reservations, sales, telephone and teletype communications, baggage and express, and the dispatching procedures.

The interest in the aviation program started last year through a course of lectures given by representatives from the airlines. These aroused a desire in the girls to transform the interest they had into something more tangible. Last April, with the conjunction and sponsorship of the nation's major airlines, such a course was established and promises to be one of the most important steps the college has taken toward the war effort. Kenneth E. Newland heads up the aviation department.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Using 'Shall' and 'Will' in Questions

37th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. *Will* I meet you tonight?		1. *Shall* I meet you tonight?
2. *Will* we start now?		2. *Shall* we start now?

The correct sentences are at the right.

Shall we briefly review the preceding lesson? Notice that the chart (in the preceding lesson) is presented in a slightly different way to express the same information concerning *shall* and *will*.

FUTURITY (FUTURE TIME)

First person: I or we ..... shall go.
Second person: you ..... will go.
Third person: All other subjects (He, it, they, etc.) ..... will go.

PROMISE OR DETERMINATION

First person: I or we ..... will go.
Second person: you ..... shall go.
Third person: All other subjects (He, it, they, etc.) ..... shall go.

We also learned that the same distinction should be made between *should* and *would* as between *shall* and *will*.

Exercise 1 (A Review)

Write the correct word: shall or will.

1. Cleo ..... be six years old tomorrow.
2. I ..... probably remain here the entire season.
3. I promise you that I ..... do it.
4. I promise you that Edgar ..... do it.
5. The lad ..... be in school when you arrive. (Futurity.)
6. I ..... do it, if you think I should. (Promise.)
7. I ..... do it, if I can (Futurity.)
8. James ..... probably be in college next year.
9. I ..... probably be in college next year.
10. We ..... be happy to see you. (Futurity.)

ASKING QUESTIONS

Have you ever wondered whether to use *shall* or *will* in asking questions? The answer is simple:

A. When asking questions with the subjects *I* or *we*, use *shall* or *should*.

Shall I meet you tonight? (Subject *I*.)
Should I meet you tonight? (Subject *I*.)
Shall we stop at the library? (Subject *we*.)
Should we stop at the library? (Subject *we*.)

B. When asking questions with any subject other than *I* or *we*, use the *verb you expect* in the *answer;* thus, it is not only correct but also polite to use the verb you expect in the answer.

If you expect *shall*, use *shall;* if you expect *will*, use *will*.
If you expect *should*, use *should;* if you expect *would*, use *would*.

Notice these examples:

1. Question: (Shall, Will) you be in class tomorrow?

Note: Unless some special promise is requested, *futurity* can be correctly used.

Answer: I *shall* (or shall not) be in class tomorrow. (Futurity.) Therefore, you ask: *Shall* you be in class tomorrow?

2. Question: (Shall, Will) you promise to sign this?

Answer: I *will* (or will not) promise. (Determination or promise.)

Therefore, you ask: *Will* you promise to sign this?

3. Question: (Should, Would) the committee meet today?

Answer: The committee *should* (or *should not*) meet today. (Duty.)

Therefore, you ask: *Should* the committee meet today?

4. Question: (Would, Should) you keep this a secret if I told you?

Answer: I *would* (or would not) keep this a secret. . . . (Habitual action.)

Therefore, you ask: *Would* you keep this a secret if I told you?

Exercise 2

Strike out the incorrect word.

1. (Will, Shall) you do it? (Promise.)
2. (Shall, Will) Francis come tomorrow? (Futurity.)
3. (Will, Shall) you promise to teach us? (Promise.)
4. Do you believe the lad (should, would) work tonight? (Duty.)
5. (Shall, Will) you promise to obey the instructions? (Promise.)
6. (Would, Should) Lucille do that? (Habitual action.)
7. (Should, Would) Lucille do that? (Duty.)

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—will (Cleo, third person); 2—shall (I, first person); 3—will (I, first person); 4—shall (Edgar, third person); 5—will (lad, third person); 6—will (I, first person); 7—shall (I, first person); 8—will (James, third person); 9—shall (I, first person); 10—shall (We, first person).

Exercise 2: 1—(I) will; 2—(Francis) will; 3—(I) will; 4—should (duty); 5—(I) will; 6—Would (habitual action); 7 Should (ought).

Lesson 38 in next Tuesday's News columns.

Anna May Fuller

Most of the regular college subjects at Stephens College are slanted toward aviation for the students in the aviation department. Students in geology, for example, enter the field of meteorology. Here Miss Cornelia Cameron, geology instructor, gives a group of students a lesson at weather bureau in Columbia, Mo.

Through the Editor's Window

The New Geography

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are all students of geography today. Most of us have more than a few times gone to an atlas to search out places flaunted by the headlines. Some of us have sons or brothers fighting for islands we never knew existed, or taking towns on the North African Coast that up until recently weren't even names to us. Back in the Fifth Grade we memorized, with no enthusiasm, the "imports and exports" associated with pink and yellow areas on maps in our geography books; but for many of us this took on meaning only after Pearl Harbor, when we found there were no more tires for our cars and the sugar at the grocer's was all gone in a pre-rationing run.

Here in our offices most of us on the staff have posted up various maps. Maps are pinned up at home, too. One lives with them these days, and there are almost as many kinds as there are individual tastes for them. Of late a newcomer in kind has joined them. You have seen it, I think—that startling Air Map of the world. It was published in this newspaper Nov. 3, 1942, a full page. More recently it has come out in the Reader's Digest, and has also appeared elsewhere. Our thanks are due the American Airlines for highly thought-provoking material.

A full circle, like a star map, its center is the North Pole. Major cities are spaced accurately upon it, based on the Polar projection: Singapore, Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu, Lima, Buenos Aires, London, Berlin, Moscow, Rome, Cape Town and many others. Mentally, put in the land and seas and some of the things you learned in Fifth Grade geography are not true any more.

For example, the short route from China to San Francisco is not straight across the Pacific, but in what you were brought up to think was a big curve, via Nome, Alaska. (And look up Nome. It's way up beyond Fairbanks.)

Trace for yourself, on this Air Map, a swift little postwar business trip from New York to Sydney, Australia. Winnipeg is your first major stop! Minneapolis is "nearer by air to every capital in Europe than it is to Buenos Aires," says the Reader's Digest, and adds, "a fact which upsets the 'hemisphere' conception of geography—and statesmanship." It all sounds like a chapter out of some modern "Alice in Wonderland"—as indeed, in a sense, it is.

New routes, new distances, new boom towns at new junctions, new "neighbor" nations—due to an entire re-drawing of the map of the world—are among the promises of all this. We in this age stand on the threshold of discovery as surely as the Greeks who first were convinced by the followers of Pythagoras that the earth was round.

The world maps we are accustomed to will not serve us adequately in this new air age. As our lives are changed by the fact of air transport, their projections will mislead us. A straight line on a familiar world map, drawn from Calcutta to Seattle across the Pacific, is no longer "the shortest distance between two points." Actually a line from Calcutta which describes a perfect arc via eastern Siberia, Nome, and down the coast of Canada to Seattle is the true "straight line" or shortest distance, as is shown in one of the Reader's Digest maps. The American Airlines map proves this very quickly.

A book that will tell more about all this, should you wish to follow it further, is "Human Geography in the Air Age," by George T. Renner (Macmillan Co., New York, 1942). It is one of the volumes in the "Air Age Education Series."

We are asked these days to change our habits in eating, dressing, transportation. Most of our boys have learned what it is to give up planning their own lives. Home, family, and a job have had to give way to more spiritual concepts as symbols of security. We find we have to get rid of certain notions of nationality, race, and social status. Some of us have had to get over thinking we couldn't do mathematics, or certain kinds of work. On the whole, we are gaining through it all.

This new kind of map has implications that are tremendous. The challenge is too great to miss. There were probably people in the time of the Pythagoreans, or the time of Copernicus later, or Columbus, who refused to bother with their new ideas. Why, they asked in Lisbon, should one be so frivolous as to sail to the Indies by going in an opposite direction. Why fly from Seattle to Calcutta by heading for Nome!

When great things come to light, how much more fun it is to be aware of them! Climbing out of ruts is salutary. Sharpening our wits on new concepts and ideas wakes us up. Furthermore, our young people will quite naturally think in terms of this new map of the world. We want to be able to speak and understand their language.

Conservation, Useful Skills, and Farming to Be Stressed in Children's Camps This Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Efforts of camping organizations to gear their activities to the war for the duration, including greater emphasis on developing useful skills among children and conservation of essential materials, are being described at the four-day annual conference of the American Camping Association concluded at the Pennsylvania Hotel recently.

Wes Klusmann, vice-president of the Association, speaking at the opening session stressed that while camps will accept their share of restrictions and change their programs to fit in with the war program, they will carry on their activities this year as much as possible. The association, he said, was stressing the need for increased emphasis at camps on health, nutrition, physical fitness and developing such skills as observation, orientation and swimming, all of which have military as well as civilian importance.

To help the war effort, many camps will include as part of their program the aid of children to neighboring farmers to help with farming; with vegetable and fruit canning, victory gardens, and the raising of fowls and animals for the nation's food supply.

"We are broadening our whole program to meet the needs of the present day," Mr. Klusmann continued. "We want every youngster to feel he is making an important contribution to the war effort and is acquiring some useful skills that can be identified as needs now and that will help him all through his life."

Frederick H. Lewis, member of the executive committee of the Association, another speaker, reported that the Federal agencies have a real interest and concern that camps shall operate this coming summer.

Will Train Women For Work in Oil Fields

Ann Arbor, Mich.

A concentrated 12-month course in petroleum geology designed to fit for field work in the discovery programs of American oil companies began at the University of Michigan with the opening of the spring term, Feb. 4

This special training program, set up at the request of a number of leading petroleum concerns, will provide in the one-year period as much academic work in geology as students preparing for the profession of petroleum geologist ordinarily obtain in four and a half years, according to Prof. Kenneth K. Landes, chairman of the University's Department of Geology.

A Golden Gift for a Chosen Child

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the first, the Merricks told their adopted children, Suzanne and Jimmy, that they were Chosen Children: longed for, searched for, finally found and legally adopted. Then, almost a miracle, Paul Jr. was born to the Merricks. Suzanne, four, and Jimmy, two, accepted him joyfully and the three grew up in that happy household where there was love enough for a dozen children.

But the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. One day, without warning, Suzanne, aged ten, said soberly, "Mother, I've been thinking and thinking: Jimmy and I are chosen adopted children, but Paul was born to you; shouldn't you love him more than us, Mother? Shouldn't you?"

The little girl's voice held the notes most attuned to a mother's heart: appeal, fear, faith. For a moment, Alice Merrick, completely surprised and totally unprepared for such a question, felt almost a panic of pity, but she fought it back. There must be a way to help the child—there must be! And suddenly she saw the way.

"Honey," she said as casually as she could manage, "I was born to my father and mother and eight sisters and brothers. But in all the world, whom do I love most?"

"Daddy!" said the child without the slightest hesitation.

"You're right. Yet, you know, I wasn't born into Daddy's family. When he chose me to belong to his family, he had to go to law and get a legal paper saying I could change my name to his name and come and live in his house. That's our marriage license. You've seen that. He had to get other legal papers saying you and Jimmy could change your names to his name and come and live with him too. You've seen those papers. You and Jimmy and I were all three chosen and then legally adopted into Daddy's family."

"Why, Mother," breathed the little girl, "We were—weren't we! Oh, Mother!"

(Mrs.) E. W. T.

Less Latin, More Chinese

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Education Association's Educational Policies Commission recently recommended that high schools "divert some of the emphasis formerly placed on ancient languages and history to subjects more directly useful to the war effort."

Release of "competent teachers of such subjects as Latin, Greek, and Ancient History for educational services more vital to the present needs of our country" was urged by the Commission in one of a series of suggestions on what should be taught in wartime.

The Commission recommended that the teaching of ancient languages be limited "to the very few" who will use them in scholarly pursuits.

It urged encouragement of students with definite language aptitude to take intensive instruction in French, Spanish or German, and said courses in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Italian should be made available where possible.

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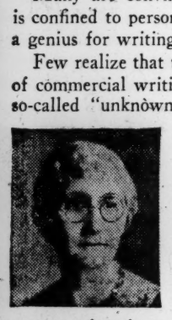

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The Home Forum

"The perfection of beauty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME PERSONS may regard a careful consideration of beauty as inappropriate in the crucial periods of individual or world disturbance. This opinion arises from the general view that beauty is mainly material, a matter of personal taste or pursuit, or a question of art which is best fostered in times of peace. But when the primal nature of beauty in the spiritual universe of God's making is contemplated, the hesitant thought is enlightened and uplifted to acknowledge that all men need a clear concept of the ineffable loveliness, the perfection, of the ever-present reality which precludes any desire to indulge impure or wrong thinking or acting. It was in his recognition of the sublimity of true existence that Christ Jesus gave to his followers the practical admonition (Matthew 5:48), **"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."**

Were all men to begin now to conform their thinking to this ideal, personal animosities would be subdued and war would become an outmoded folly. The explanation of the influence of beauty upon human lives is found in the eternal fact that all that God makes is beautiful, harmonious. The Psalmist, in exquisite metaphor, sets forth his perception of this fact where he sings (Psalms 50:2), **"Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."** In its spiritual interpretation Zion is representative of the ever-present habitation of Spirit, "the perfection of beauty," and from this perfection of being, "God hath shined." The concept of the beauty of God's creation inspires the human heart to look beyond the material evidences of discord, strife, enmity, war and its destructions, and to find comfort and strength in the assurance that the darkness and the tragedy are no part of true being, but are phantasms of an unreal belief of existence as material, finite, destructible.

* * *

The Scriptural metaphor points to the central facts of being, the goodness and harmony which are always present as a refuge for thought which turns from material sense to the pure ideas of Soul. This perfection of being Christian Science has revealed to humanity as demonstrable and available in all human needs. Under the marginal topic, "The ' ings of God are beautiful," Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures p. 280): **"In the infinitude of Mind, matter must be unknown. Symbols and elements of discord and decay are not products of the infinite, perfect, and eternal *All*. From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come. All things beautiful and harmless are ideas of Mind."**

That the understanding of reality works for good in human experience is provable by any individual who, as he sincerely contemplates the things of Spirit, as revealed through Christian Science, will find the harmonious influence of Spirit entering into his daily affairs and healing discords of various kinds. Since beauty is akin to holiness, it is right and needful to cultivate this quality as included in spirituality. This effort lifts thought above the trivialities of personal sense to the true nobility of character which reflects Soul.

* * *

The recognition of the beauty of eternal truth leads thought toward the true sense of health, inspiring and invigorating, and awakening an ever-renewed interest in all that is good and pure. Mrs. Eddy points to this beneficial effect of knowing the truth where she says (Science and Health, p. 248): **"Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object,"** and a little farther along in the same paragraph she says that **"immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness, supplying it with beautiful images of thought and destroying the woes of sense which each day brings to a nearer tomb."**

As it is understood and applied, the truth of beauty which is primarily spiritual is found to be of great healing value in overcoming the inharmonies of human experience. Those who lament the loss and destruction attendant upon war are helped to have confidence and assurance of right restoration as they remember that in its eternal nature

> "Beauty is of Soul, not bound
> By finite forms: its vast harmonious whole
> Earth's loveliness foretells, as seasons roll."

Hatred and war are thus seen as opposites of eternal spiritual perfection, and though they may seem to bring much destruction to cherished homes and fields, plenty and comfort, they can never touch the true ideal of that which is lovely and good; and Truth, as it is understood, will enable all who seek God to upbuild again, on a higher basis of love for God and man, the true concept of home and abundance and peace. Of the great healing influence of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 132), **"Divine Love hath opened the gate Beautiful to us, where we may see God and live, see good in good, —God all, one,—one Mind and that divine; where we may love our neighbor as ourselves, and bless our enemies."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

One Morning Early

One morning early, when I found it,
The moon in the west had a ring around it,
There was a rasp, a crash on the ground
The air was so sharp when the foot went down.
Out of the east the shrill high colors
Of dawn were getting their goods together,
Crimson and green and bronze to splash
The sky before the sun slid past.
All together it was the worst
Cold New England ever nursed,
None could even recall a day
When the valley suffered cold this way.
But people emerged upon the walk,
They hurried together toward the mills,
Far off beyond them in the east
The stars still spangled the pinking hills.
But suddenly, fiercely, like a shot
To pierce the ears and freeze the heart,
The sky, the road, the earth forgot
Everything, except one part,
One pair of giant wings, one roar
Of motors over the icy floor
Of heaven: and then there was no more.
Silence like a pin began
Opening the heart again,
But what a difference, what great pride
Swept the human heart inside,
What exuberance to hear
The snapping crack of zero air
And know New England's coldest dawn
Couldn't keep a flier down.
And I know now why, when I found it,
The moon in the west had a ring around it,
The moon had spun with gossamer thread
A halo for a flier's head.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *A Painting by Frans Hals*

IN THIS FORMAL portrait of a pleasant and serene Dutch woman in the Frick Collection, in New York, we have a convincingly genuine study of character by Frans Hals, the great Dutch master of the seventeenth century and one of the finest portrait painters of all time. From the fact that it is also inscribed "Anº 1635," we know that it was painted in those mature years when the artist had added to his exact and brilliant draftsmanship a serious and penetrating discernment of character.

The men and women of Haarlem commissioned Hals to paint their portraits individually for their families, and also in groups for their various organizations, as the famous "Officers of St. Adrians Company" and the "Directresses of the Almshouse." Among his masterpieces are also jovial and rollicking pictures of the poor, who could little afford portraits. Subjects of high and low estate, Hals painted with an artist's unprejudiced love of humanity. In this he was akin to a novelist or dramatist. It might be a woman of the tavern, as "Hille Bobbe," wearing a cast-off ruff and ragged cap, calling with raucous good-humor to the owl on her shoulder, or the warm and friendly dignity of this Dutch wife.

She is seated here in a large chair, against a brownish background, wearing a stiff, black silk dress with a bodice of flowered damask. The fashionable black of that day is relieved by the immaculate crispness of her white cap over her dark hair, the wide white ruff, and the white cuffs. Hals painted many similar, conservative portraits with the same somber coloring and much the same pose. But they differ from one another as do living people.

A. R. H.

Snowbound

Winter is here and wind swirls over
buckthorn and sod and wild sweet clover,
and snow falls many an hour;
but we have a hearth with pine-knots gleaming,
a kettle on, and a time for dreaming,
and faith like an April flower.

AILEEN L. FISHER

From My Library Walls

BENEATH THE Desrochers engraving of Robert Étienne, which hangs in the Printers' Corner of my library walls, the artist has added the words: "Among printers, his glory shall endure as long as their Art." I doubt if that prophecy has been fulfilled — even among printers, though the artist was fully justified in making his prediction.

For Robert Étienne was not only a great printer of the sixteenth century, but a great scholar. On one hand, we have him to thank for giving us the printed book in its present form, with title page, running heads and folios, with standardized Roman and Italic type, instead of being just a counterfeit of the handwritten book with all the defects of the hand letters, as it had been up to that time. On the other hand, we have him to thank for making the reading of the New Testament easier by subdividing the chapters into verses, and adding marginal annotations.

* * *

Robert was a great Latin scholar, and his wife, Perette Bade, was scarcely less accomplished. She supplemented him in everything he did, and protected him from interruptions by conducting his correspondence and receiving his visitors. It was not uncommon for their neighbors to see King François I, accompanied by pages, equerries, and solemn-faced professors astride their mules, turn into the rue Saint-Jean de Beauvais on a visit to the Imprimerie Royale, of which Robert was the presiding genius. Sometimes the cortège included the lovely Queen of Navarre, Marguerite de Valois, sister of the King, mounted upon her white charger, surrounded by the ladies of the court in colorful array. On these occasions, Dame Perette proved herself a delightful hostess, displaying and explaining examples of her husband's work, or entering intelligently into the discussion of current problems with the learned professors. All the conversations were conducted in the Latin tongue.

* * *

Robert's independence made the King's friendship vitally important, for the Printer constantly found himself in difficulties with the ubiquitous censors. There were several black marks placed against his name, when he assumed the responsibility of correcting certain textual errors in the New Testament he was putting through his Press. The fact that he was right made his offence even more heinous, as it demonstrated that the scholarship of the Printer was of a higher grade than that of the Professors! Robert's house was frequently searched for heretical books, and on several occasions he had to fly to the King's personal presence to avoid arrest. "Every time I think of the battle I had with the Sorbonne during those twenty years," Robert once exclaimed, "I marvel that anyone so small and worn out as I could have lived through the strain."

When Robert persuaded King François to give Grandjon an order to design and cut the beautiful Royal Greek fonts, the ecclesiastical censors were definitely convinced that the Printer was trying to take advantage of them, because they could not read the Greek language! Their persecution became even more violent; but, so long as he lived, François protected Étienne. When, however, the King passed on in 1547, Robert knew himself to be in real danger. The new King, Henri II, was too weak a character to stand against the censors. Heresy was now declared treason, punishable by death. The publisher Dolet, in Paris, was the first victim of this new law. This was the last straw. Robert secretly escaped from Paris with his printing office, and re-established himself in Geneva.

The mention of Étienne's Royal Greek types recalls an incident which I shall always remember as among the most gracious and graceful acts ever to come into my life. In my collection of books, printed by famous master-printers, I have a copy of "Despauters," issued by Robert Étienne in 1537; but I had never been able to secure any example of a volume printed in his Royal Greeks, and I very much craved one. My desire was gratified in a most unexpected way.

* * *

Some years ago, Little, Brown & Company published a book of mine called "In Quest of the Perfect Book." Among the hundreds of letters I received after its publication was one from Calgary, Alberta, which started a correspondence that continued for several years, with a booklover whose enthusiasm equaled my own. These letters, from which I gained much inspiration as well as pleasure, culminated with a request that I hold myself in readiness to receive from my correspondent a representative who was bearing to me a personal message from him.

Thus, just before Christmas in 1927, the messenger arrived at my home, and placed in my hands a copy of the coveted "New Testament," printed by Robert Étienne in his beautiful Royal Greek types in 1549. At one time, it had been owned by the famous John Locke, and contained his autograph. With the volume came a letter, reading, in part:

"The bearer of this letter will bring to your library John Locke's copy of an Étienne 'Novum Testamentum,' to which you can give a better home than the writer—in your care the volume can be among friends and contemporaries, and I may some day see it in fitting company."

* * *

The engraved portrait of Robert Étienne, hanging upon my library wall, brings back to me this happy incident, the memory of which still gives me continuing pleasure. How much I wish I might visualize from it the face of my distant benefactor! His letters to me ceased suddenly a few years ago. I have tried in vain to re-establish communication. This volume and the letters are the only tangible remainders of my contact with a kindred soul I never met, but for whom I shall always feel the deepest ties of friendship.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Dawn in the Kentish Weald

IN SUMMER I didn't wake early. But when I did, and had the gumption to get up and see the sunrise, I was always glad of it afterwards. In fact a few such "getting-ups" have dwelt in my remembrance ever since.

To be aware of a glimmer of light at my open window; to hear a cock crowing from the farm beyond the wood—his shrill challenge faintly echoed by another one in the distance; to listen for the first thrush or blackbird out in the dewy dimness of the garden: and then to slip on some clothes and creep downstairs, while the grandfather clock in the front hall ticked indulgently toward striking four and the high window by the carved oak linen-cupboard showed a brightening east through leaded panes . . . thus to have stood on those life-known stairs with some ordinary day of youth ahead of me—what was there to remember long afterwards, when so much that was so much more interesting has become blurred oblivion? . . . The house was like an old person resigned to uneventfulness and nothing new, unmindful of my transient immaturity which was haunting it with heartache for freedom and fulfilment.

But out on the lawn the Eden freshness was like something never breathed before. In a purified ecstasy I inhaled the smell of dew-soaked grass, and all the goodness of being alive met me in a moment, as I stood on the doorstep outside the drawing-room. In the eastward windows of the studio the cloud shoals of daybreak were beginning to be reflected, with a deepening flush that broke slowly into streams of gold and fire. The climbing roses on their tall untidy arches were just touched to colour. Innocent, they looked, I thought, like children glad to know night safely behind them.

Near and far, the June landscape was now vocal with the exultant chorus of the birds, here in the terraced garden and away down into the low-misted Weald, where my old friend the milk-train was puffing away from Paddock Wood Station—no, it was much too soon for that, I remembered—it must be night's last goods-train which was going on its dilatory good-natured journey into the morning with that distant clink of buffers. Somehow the sound of it gave me a comfortable feeling of the world remaining pleasantly unchanged and peaceful . . .

And now I was beholding the sun himself as his scarlet disk rose inch by inch above the auroral orchards and the level horizon far down the Weald. A very Kentish sun he looked, while I surmised, as had always been my habit, that he must be rising from somewhere just beyond Canterbury or the cliffs of Dover—rising out of the English Channel, in fact—this being as yet the boundary of my earthly adventures in that direction. There he was, anyhow, like some big farmer staring at his hay-fields and hop-gardens. And here was I, unconsciously lifting my arms to welcome the glittering shafts of sunrise that went wide-winged up through the innocent blueness above the east. But with the first rays slanting across the lawn everything somehow became ordinary again. On the tennis-court below, a busy little party of birds was after the worms. And I noticed that I'd forgotten to loosen the net when we'd finished yesterday evening's game.—From "The Weald of Youth," by SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (New York: Viking.)

Crystal World

Afternoon brings
The crystal world
A blue translucent glow

With dimming sunlight
In the sky
Shading the earth below

With soft blue tracings
On the lanes—
Blue pencilings in snow—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

„Die Vollkommenheit der Schönheit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHE MENSCHEN mögen eine eingehende Schönheitsbetrachtung in kritischen Zeiten persönlicher oder Weltunruhe für unangebracht halten. Diese Meinung entsteht aus der allgemeinen Anschauung, daß Schönheit im Grunde materiell, eine Sache des persönlichen Geschmacks oder der Liebhaberei oder eine Kunstfrage sei, die am besten in Friedenszeiten gepflegt wird. Denkt man aber über die uranfängliche Art der Schönheit im geistigen Weltall der Schöpfung Gottes nach, so wird das zögernde Denken erleuchtet und zu der Erkenntnis erhoben, daß allen Menschen ein klarer Begriff von der unaussprechlichen Lieblichkeit, der Vollkommenheit, der allgegenwärtigen Wirklichkeit not tut, die jedes Verlangen, unreinem oder falschem Denken und Handeln zu frönen, ausschließt. In seiner Erkenntnis der Erhabenheit des wahren Daseins gab Christus Jesus seinen Nachfolgern die praktische Ermahnung (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist".

Wenn alle Menschen ihr Denken von jetzt an mit diesem Ideal in Übereinstimmung brächten, würden persönliche Feindseligkeiten überwunden und der Krieg würde eine überlebte Torheit werden. Die Erklärung des Einflusses der Schönheit auf das menschliche Leben ergibt sich aus der ewigen Tatsache, daß alles, was Gott macht, schön, harmonisch ist. Der Psalmist drückt seine Wahrnehmung dieser Tatsache in einer herrlichen Metapher aus, indem er singt (Ps. 50, 2): „Aus Zion bricht an der schöne Glanz Gottes". In seiner geistigen Auslegung stellt Zion die allgegenwärtige Wohnung des Geistes, die „Vollkommenheit der Schönheit", dar, und aus dieser Vollkommenheit des Seins „bricht der schöne Glanz Gottes an". Der Begriff der Schönheit der Schöpfung Gottes läßt das menschliche Herz über den materiellen Augenschein der Disharmonie, des Streites, der Feindschaft, des Kriegs und seiner Zerstörungen hinausblicken und Trost und Stärke in der Gewißheit finden, daß die Finsternis und das Unglück kein Teil des wahren Seins sind, sondern Trugbilder einer unwirklichen Annahme des Daseins als materiell, endlich, zerstörbar.

Die biblische Metapher weist auf die zentralen Tatsachen des Seins, die Güte und die Harmonie hin, die eine immer gegenwärtige Zuflucht für das Denken sind, das sich vom materiellen Sinn zu den reinen Ideen der Seele hinwendet. Diese Vollkommenheit des Seins hat die Christliche Wissenschaft der Menschheit als beweisbar und in jeder menschlichen Not verfügbar enthüllt. Unter der Randüberschrift „Die Dinge Gottes sind schön" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 280): „In der Unendlichkeit des Gemüts muß die Materie unbekannt sein. Symbole und Elemente der Disharmonie und des Verfalls sind nicht Erzeugnisse des unendlichen, vollkommenen und ewigen All. Aus der Liebe und aus dem Licht und der Harmonie, die die Wohnstätte des Geistes sind, können nur Widerspiegelungen des Guten kommen. Alle Dinge, die schön und unschädlich sind, sind Ideen des Gemüts".

Daß das Verständnis der Wirklichkeit Gutes in der menschlichen Erfahrung wirkt, kann jeder beweisen, der bei aufrichtiger Betrachtung der Dinge des Geistes, wie sie durch die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt werden, finden wird, daß der harmonische Einfluß des Geistes in seine täglichen Angelegenheiten kommt und allerlei Disharmonien heilt. Da Schönheit mit Heiligkeit verwandt ist, ist es recht und nötig, diese Eigenschaft als in Geistigkeit eingeschlossen zu pflegen. Dieses Bestreben hebt das Denken über die Kleinlichkeiten des persönlichen Sinnes zu dem wahren Charakteradel empor, der die Seele widerspiegelt.

Die Erkenntnis der Schönheit der ewigen Wahrheit führt das Denken zu dem wahren Sinn der Gesundheit, indem sie inspiriert und kräftigt und ein stets erneutes Interesse für alles, was gut und rein ist, weckt. Mrs. Eddy weist auf diese wohltätige Wirkung der Erkenntnis der Wahrheit hin, indem sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 248): „Die Liebe verliert Lieblichkeit nie aus den Augen. Ihr Glorienschein ruht auf ihrem Gegenstand", und etwas weiter unten in demselben Abschnitt: „Das unsterbliche Gemüt nährt den Körper mit überirdischer Frische und Schönheit, indem es ihn mit schönen Gedankenbildern versorgt und das Elend der Sinne zerstört, das jeder Tag dem Grabe näher bringt".

Wenn die Wahrheit der Schönheit, die im Grunde geistig ist, verstanden und angewandt wird, erweist sie sich von großem heilendem Wert im Überwinden der Disharmonien der menschlichen Erfahrung. Diejenigen, die den Verlust und die Zerstörung beklagen, die der Krieg verursacht, lernen mit Vertrauen und Zuversicht die rechte Wiederherstellung erwarten, wenn sie daran denken, daß in ihrer ewigen Art

> „Schönheit ist von der Seele, nicht durch endliche Formen gebunden. Ihr unermeßliches harmonisches Ganzes sagt im Ablauf der Jahreszeiten der Erde Lieblichkeit vorher".

So sieht man, daß Haß und Krieg Gegensätze der ewigen geistigen Vollkommenheit sind, und obgleich es scheint, daß sie an liebgewonnenen Häusern und Feldern, an Fülle und Behaglichkeit viel Zerstörung anrichten, können sie das wahre Ideal dessen, was lieblich und gut ist, nicht berühren. Und wenn die Wahrheit verstanden wird, wird sie alle, die Gott suchen, befähigen, den wahren Begriff des Heims und der Fülle und des Friedens auf einer höheren Grundlage der Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen wiederaufzubauen. Von dem großen heilenden Einfluß der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat Mrs. Eddy gesagt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 132): „Die göttliche Liebe hat uns die Tür geöffnet, die da heißt ‚die schöne', wo wir Gott sehen und leben können, das Gute im Guten—Gott das All, den Einen —ein Gemüt, nämlich das göttliche sehen können; wo wir unsern Nächsten wie uns selber lieben und unsere Feinde segnen können".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Outrageous Method of Handling U. S. Finances ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I have written the following article in one form or another for as many years as I have been in Washington and now it is time to go over the whole thing again. It is probably a futile performance. But on the other hand it seems too important, for conscience sake, to pass by without making the annual outcry. The matter is the archaic and really outrageous method by which Congress handles Federal fiscal affairs.

It is no use growing excited about it. One can be almost certain that nothing will result: that something ought to be done is a matter of universal agreement among experts. That the failure to "do something" costs the taxpayers millions of dollars in direct losses, and probably a great deal more in bad government, is practically a truism. That the only agency that can do anything about it is Congress itself is also incontrovertible.

But why grow impatient? When the present budget system, bad though it is, was finally enacted in 1921, it came almost a century and a half after England had instituted the idea. The United States was the last among the advanced countries to adopt what was referred to as the budget system. Things just got so bad in the unprecedented expenditures of World War I that the lack of any systematic plan for an orderly comparison of the Government's outgo with income was unendurable. So the "Budget and Accounting Act" was passed. The only trouble with this act is that it doesn't really budget and account. America does not have a budget today in any true sense.

Something New: Billions Instead of Millions

A true budget system would consist of setting up an over-all fiscal goal to be considered as a unit and then sticking to it. Under the present congressional methods this is virtually impossible. The system that is actually employed often seems incredible to newcomers who discover it for the first time. Although it is an old story to me now, I begin to warm up to it again even as I write. There is a freshness and wonder about its complete irrelevance and lack of businesslike methods that always rouses a new excitement and a kind of awe. This year there is something new added; we are dealing with billions, and not millions.

Well, to get on with the story; President Roosevelt had his annual budget conference just about a month ago. He sent the "Budget" to Congress; it comprised an integrated fiscal plan. It may have been a good plan or a bad plan but almost a year of patient work went into it by the Budget Bureau, and it was a unified plan correlating expenditures, taxes and appropriations in one balanced whole. In other words, it was like the plan which any head of a family, you or I, might have drafted for our own convenience and protection of expected wages and expected spendings.

But now Congress has taken this plan, as always, stripped it down into dozens of component parts, and in separate committees and subcommittees, without relationship to each other, is virtually rewriting the whole thing. It is too long a story to go over in detail. Take the tax matter alone which, of course, is only one part of the budget, for a real budget is not only a question of how to raise the money you are going to spend, but how much money is going to be spent, and the relationship between the two. But this tax bill is separated from expenditures; it goes first to the House Ways and Means Committee, then to the House, then to the Senate Finance Committee, then to the Senate, and finally to conference between the two Houses. At each point along this route changes will be made without relation to one another, and the goal sought by the House may not be the goal sought by the Senate.

Only Congress Can Reform Congress

The tax bill is sent to one set of committees, as I have said, while the appropriation part of the budget is broken down into a score or more of separate piecemeal bills, covering respective executive agencies, and each of these is considered by a subcommittee. Here, again, little attention is paid to the whole. The work of the tax and of the appropriation committees is done in separate, air-tight compartments. No Senators are present when the House committees undertake their work, and House members will be absent in the Senate. The most notable thing about Washington at any time under the separation of powers between executive and legislative is the inability to pin down responsibility, and nowhere is this more true than in these fiscal arrangements. When the final result is achieved, it is next to impossible to say who is responsible. Some of the appropriation bills will pick up selfish extraneous "riders" as they run the gantlet, and the law carefully provides that the President shall not exercise an item veto to weed them out.

As I say, if you haven't seen the system at work, as I have, it is hard to believe. Congress loads upon itself piles of unnecessary detail. Roland Young in his new book "This is Congress" cites the time the Budget Bureau proposed cutting appropriations for the Bureau of Etymology of the Department of Agriculture. The cut would have eliminated two pecan insect investigation laboratories, located in two different states. But that is just what congressmen go over these bills to prevent. Congressional delegations from these states vigorously protested and the cuts were restored.

Congress wants unity of war command but it lacks unity itself. It assails "red tape" and "bureaucracy" in the executive when its own business methods wouldn't pass muster in a corner delicatessen. Congress is feeling its oats now and wants to assert itself. But the only real way for Congress to attain the stature in public regard which it should have is to go in for reform. And the only agency that can reform Congress is Congress itself.

As I say, writing this probably won't do any good. It has all been set down many, many times before. There is a hopeless, futile feeling about trying to reform Congress. But anyway, there the story is, and I can forget it for another year.

German Setbacks on Don Threaten Attack on Turks

'Blitz' victory over Turkey could offset losses in Russia in eyes of German public—Allies on guard against move—Hitler strategy might seek to divide Turkey and avoid mountain barriers.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The crushing defeats suffered by the Wehrmacht in Russia are likely to hasten rather than retard a German attack on Turkey. It may have been the realization of this that sent Prime Minister Churchill to Adana to see Turkish President Ismet Inonu.

A quick Nazi "blitz" victory over Turkey would do much to offset in the eyes of the German people their depressive and staggering losses in Russia. Moreover, it would compensate the Germans for the loss of Russian oil, for if they succeeded in getting all the way through Turkey they would be within striking distances of the petroleum fields of Iraq and Iran. At the same time they would be in a position to launch a flanking attack on Egypt through the Levant and the Holy Land.

By shortening their lines—a maneuver which now seems well under way—the Germans might be able to establish a relatively stable defensive front in Russia which would enable them to spare the men and equipment for a move against Turkey.

A successful attack on the former Ottoman Empire must be prevented at all costs. It would prolong the war and re-establish in a great measure German military and civilian self-confidence which by spring should have reached a low point.

Long Planned

German preparations against Turkey have been under way in the Balkans for a long time. Turkey is threatened from Bulgarian bases, from the Crimea and from the Italian controlled Dodecanese Islands.

Germany would not need to wade through the formidable mountains and narrow valleys of Turkey with their poor communications systems. She could attempt an encirclement aimed at cutting Turkey in two across the narrow belt between Samsun on the northern coast of Turkey and Alexandretta in the southern Levantine corner north of Antioch.

Such an attack would mean, of course, that the major portion of the German expeditionary force would have to be sea-borne across the Black Sea and that the apparently still formidable Russian Black Sea Fleet would have to be destroyed or bottled up. Conceivably the Germans could move a substantial number of submarines overland from the Reich or on barges down the Danube and turn them loose on the Russian vessels in the Black Sea, although Russian air power would pose a problem for the undersea craft.

At the same time if the Germans can maintain a defensive line east of the Sea of Azov, which at present writing seems extremely unlikely, they might be able to send part of their Caucasus army against the extreme eastern Black Sea coast of Turkey to complement sea-borne blows against Samsun and air-borne attacks from Bulgarian and Rumanian bases against other central and western Turkish territory.

Such an operation will not take place during the stormy months of winter, but is likely to be reserved for the calmer spring time of the Black Sea.

The main German drive, in all probability, would be directed against Alexandretta, whose fine harbor on the Iskenderon Korfezi makes it the key to the Levant. If they can reach Alexandretta the German troops will be in a position to carry out a new and successful drive toward the Persian Gulf, in spite of the Russian disaster.

This is the situation which Germany, in all likelihood, is preparing for the spring.

The ski trip of German Ambassador Franz von Papen the very Sunday when the Churchill-Inonu meeting was taking place at Adana and his pretended ignorance of it, is an ominous sign of Nazi preparedness for a blow at Turkey. When the Nazis, five years ago, prepared the invasion of Austria, their highest officials took a similar attitude of "unawareness."

While the facts which threaten Turkey and Allied general plans for an invasion of Europe are known, it is not known whether Turkey will commit the old fatal error of waiting too long on the defensive or whether she will make best use of her military strength by taking the initiative herself.

For the rest of the winter she will remain safe, protected by her mountainous, snow-covered terrain and poor communications. Her size of 300,000 square miles gives her some additional protection but not enough. Her army has been expanded to 10 per cent of her population or close to 2,000,000 men. Her soldiers are courageous and well trained, but they lack equipment. Her airfields are limited in number and are well known to the Germans who would destroy them first in order to prevent the landings of United Nations planes dispatched there from Africa and the Middle East.

Most of the Turkish resistance, in all likelihood, would be concentrated around the Dardanelles and her mainland opposite the Dodecanese, and it is just because of this that a German surprise maneuver across Turkey from the Black Sea would have a greater chance of success.

No Economic Advantage

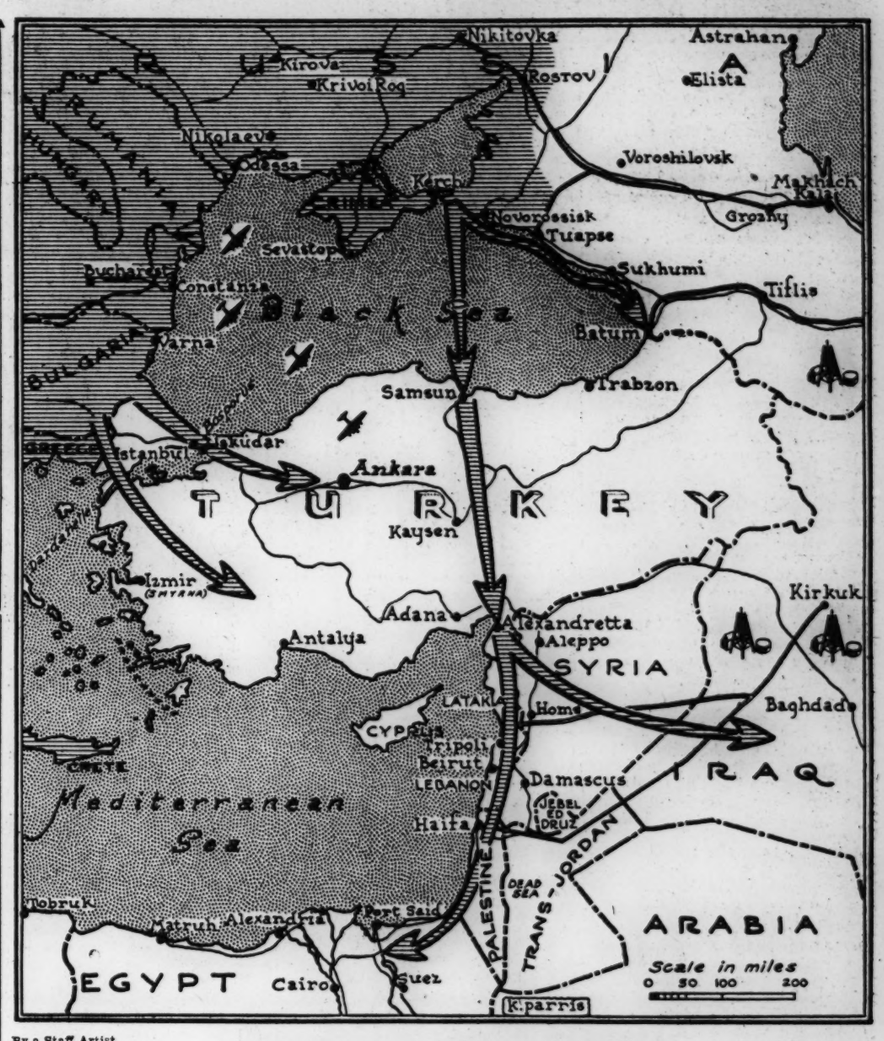
Economic advantages from a conquest of Turkey would mean little to Germany. Except for chromium ore and some wool Turkey has nothing which she really needs. But a military success against the republic would help her once again to counteract Allied pressure by means of a counterirritant and offset the Anglo-American timetable.

The Germans possess excellent knowledge of the topography of Turkey, the Dardanelles, and all strategic points in Asia Minor. They proposed as recently as 1941 to build all new roads and bridges in Turkey or to send aircraft with German technicians to assist the Turks in making improvements. Obviously the reason for such offers was to enable their military experts to bring their knowledge of a prospective enemy up-to-date.

Meanwhile, little time remains to counteract the skilfully prepared German blow. The Russian offensive may carry the Russians farther than the hard-pressed Germans anticipate, in which case no German move against the Turks could take place. Or, an immediate Allied invasion of Italy and Greece might tie up so much German German strength that Turkey could hold her own.

The minimum counter measures against a blow at Turkey would have to include the occupation of the Dodecanese and the passage through the Dardanelles of sufficient Allied naval forces to control the Black Sea. Superior air force concentrations could protect Allied naval units from German land based attacks from Greece and Bulgaria.

In fact, the destruction of these Balkan bases as well as of the Rumanian oilfields must remain a task of first order, with or without an immediate German attack upon Turkey. With Turkey in the war on their side the United Nations would be in a favorable position for an encirclement of the Balkans in a concentrated attack from all sides.



By a Staff Artist

How the Germans Could Invade Turkey

Arrows in the above map show how the Germans might attempt a spring attack on Turkey and some of their possible objectives. If the Russian situation doesn't get completely out of hand the Germans conceivably could launch a combination sea, air and land-borne offensive, although movement across the Black Sea presupposes the destruction or tying up of the Russian Black Sea Fleet—a tall order, indeed. Shaded areas represent Axis-controlled territory.

Crops Soon to Ignore Weather—Maybe

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6 (AP)—A time when crop failures due to the weather will be virtually unheard of is foreseen by a weather expert whose hobby for nearly half a century has been long-range forecasting.

Charles D. Reed, Federal Meteorologist for Iowa, predicts that when the war is ended, there will be a trend toward long-range forecasting that will "eliminate crop failures, at least as far as the weather is concerned."

Mr. Reed has been in the Weather Service 43 years and during most of that time has taken a special interest in the possibilities of such forecasting.

His ability along that line has been recognized by superiors in Washington and he recently spent two months in the capital working on long-range forecasts.

Mr. Reed believes atmospheric conditions move in cycles and that by carefully studying weather records and atmospheric abnormalities for past decades (Weather Bureau charts and data go back to 1873), a meteorologist can establish definite relationships that will enable him to forecast the weather nearly a year ahead in any given area.

In addition to the cycle situation, Mr. Reed said he has discovered a tendency for abnormal weather to persist. If the abnormality is very marked it may persist from one to five months. The greater the abnormality, the more certain the sequence.

Coming Events

For example, he said there apparently is a connection between the barometric pressure at Rio de Janeiro in September, October and November and prolonged heat waves in the heart of the Middle Western Corn Belt the following summer.

If the pressure is high in Rio in the fall it likely will be warmer than normal the following summer in Iowa, and parts of the surrounding states.

If that relationship can be established it will result in widespread changes in crop practices, he said. Farmers could find out in mid-winter whether they should plan on a torrid or cool summer.

They could order the type of seed designed to grow best under the weather conditions in prospect.

With such a start, crops would be able to withstand without serious damage any sudden, temporary changes in the weather, Mr. Reed said.

The meteorologist emphasized that abnormal conditions must exist before there is a basis for working out long-range forecast relationships.

He also asserted that any long-range forecasts would concern only limited local areas. For instance, the Rio-Corn Belt relationship affects the weather only in the section of the Corn Belt of which Iowa is the center. Some other atmospheric abnormality would have to be found that dovetailed with abnormal conditions the following year in other areas.

Has Some Limitation

Long-range forecasts cannot be made month after month, but only for the periods when abnormalities exist, he added.

As for predictions covering more than a year ahead, that would require a different type of study and little has been done along that line, Mr. Reed said.

It will require considerable study on the part of experts to work out the relationships that will form the basis for such forecasting, but Mr. Reed said he believed that after the war large forces of men now working out weather reports for the armed forces would be assigned to the long-range system on a world-wide basis.

Mr. Reed has made many "correct" long-range forecasts in recent years, but most of them have remained locked in his desk until verified.

He has made several public forecasts a year, outlining the weather prospects up to 11 months ahead, and only one of them was wrong, he said. He never makes such a prediction until he has difinite relationships to work on, he said, adding:

"And I know that by careful study I can hit them 100 per cent up to nearly a year ahead."

U. S. Commitments Seen Too Ambitious

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6

Apprehension was expressed in Congressional quarters today that Government commitments on lend-lease, the military and foreign relief are ballooning beyond possibility of fulfillment.

Their concern is based, they said, on beliefs that shipping facilities are inadequate to carry tremendous amounts of food and materials to other nations, and that civilian manpower, drained by military requirements, will be insufficient to meet the demands for farm products.

Chief of WAAC-AEF Popular

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 25. Delayed. (AP)—Capt. Frances Keegan Marquis, Commander of the first expeditionary force of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who recently arrived here, believes in the value of a sense of humor and the importance of keeping her nose nicely powdered.

Captain Marquis, whose home address is New York, acknowledges salutes from Waacs representing 39 states. She's popular with her "troops," and in the Waacs' "Yes, ma'am," to her commands, there's an undertone of confidence and respect.

In addition to the first woman to head the first unit of noncombat women soldiers to be sent abroad by the United States, she is also the first woman to be in charge of a troop train. She commanded the special train that carried the contingent from the second WAAC training center at Daytona Beach, Fla., to an East Coast port of embarkation.

Captain Marquis is the wife of Harry Marquis, a New York businessman. She was on a trip to the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the WAAC when she learned Dec. 4 that she had been selected to bring the first detachment overseas.

"Keep your sense of humor," she says when the going gets a bit hard—and she practices it. About five feet, nine inches tall, she wears her brown hair in a short, soft curly bob. Her naturally clear complexion needs little make-up, but she considers nose-powdering part of being well-groomed.

After finishing her high school education in West Newbury, Mass., Captain Marquis went to Simmons College in Boston, and later studied at Illinois and Columbia Universities. She has a Bachelor of Science degree.

Too active for the role of housewife, she helped raise the funds from which New York's town hall was built, and for 13 years she managed the building. She was assistant director of the American Woman's Association, in charge of programs. She is a past President of the New York Altrusa Club, and publicity chairman of the International Association of Altrusa Clubs.

She resigned as Executive Secretary of the Women's City Club of New York to join the officers' candidate class which opened the first WAAC training center in Des Moines last July 20.

Guadalcanal Ship Charges Refuted By Members of House Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb 6 (AP)—Members of a House Naval Affairs subcommittee said yesterday that accounts of union seamen refusing to unload ships at Guadalcanal were untrue.

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington and Representatives F. Edward Hebert (D) of Louisiana and Herbert C. Bonner (D) of North Carolina made the comment after hearing from Charles C. Miller, city editor of the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, that returned Marines told the story "in good faith," and after receiving denials from Navy officials.

"Those boys who gave us the shipping story told it in good faith," Mr. Miller said. "They are entirely frank and they don't lie."

Mr. Magnuson put into the records a statement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that he knew of no such instances and a letter in which Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, in command of the Marines on Guadalcanal Island until Dec. 9, said:

"At no time while I was in command of the area did any civilian crew of a vessel of American registry refuse to do its allotted work in connection with unloading ships."

Also into the record went the previously published statement by Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific Commander, that "none of the crews has ever refused to discharge its ship's cargo."

All three said, the Chairman added, that there never had been a case of merchant seamen declining to carry out their allotted tasks. Moreover, Mr. Magnuson added, merchant seamen never unload cargo, this task always being assigned to stevedores and longshoremen and "on Guadalcanal there weren't any" so the Marines and Army men had to do the work.

Coal Supply Short At Roosevelt Home

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6

President Roosevelt, like millions of other Americans, has a personal coal problem—the supply, unless replenished, is going to run out at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home in about three weeks.

He said that was all he knew about the coal situation when reporters sought to draw comment at his press conference on the miners' demand for $2-a-day wage increase.

170,000 Food Parcels a Week

NEW YORK (BIS)—The department of war prisoners of the British Red Cross and St. John's War Organization, sends 170,000 food parcels every week to Geneva for distribution among prisoners of war in Axis hands, according to an article by Muriel Kent in the February issue of the monthly magazine Britain, published by the British Information Services, here.

The Red Cross in Geneva has been so efficient in getting these parcels through to the prisoners, says the article that the last official figure for pilferage en route showed a loss of no more than one parcel in every 1,250. The Canadian Red Cross is also dispatching 60,000 parcels weekly.

The parcels contain about two dollars' worth of carefully-chosen and varied foods. Special foods for the sick and wounded and consignments of medical and surgical equipment are sent to hospitals and camps.

St. Dunstan's, the British institute for the blind, supplies Braille textbooks and directions for teaching those who have been blinded. Each blind prisoner receives a Braille watch and games such as dominoes, checkers and playing cards adapted to use by touch.

Clothing is supplied partly by consignments of battle dress sent through the British Red Cross.

Sports equipment is also supplied, including football gear, cricket bats and balls, table tennis sets and boxing gloves. Small sets of orchestral equipment have been sent out for dance bands, concerts, and musical comedy. Also a great many scripts for plays, with make-up material, for camp production.

Peace Study Group Set Up In Milwaukee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4—From the heart of an area known as one of the most isolationist in the country, comes a significant sign of deep thinking on the problems of world peace. A group of earnest and far-sighted Milwaukee citizens have formed here a Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace.

The movement is similar to those organized recently in other parts of the country, but wholly independent. The first general meeting of the Committee held here Jan. 28 was attended by approximately 200 civic leaders, representing business, labor, the schools, churches, men's and women's clubs, and various other organizations.

The necessity for some sort of world organization with effective power behind it; a full share of responsibility in such an organization by the United States; and "continuous building, by all peoples, toward a greed-free, fear-free, hate-free world" are the principles on which the Committee will base its work.

Obstructive Thinking

While such principles may sound too idealistic, and beyond achievement, Dr. John Van De Water, Executive Secretray of the World Citizens Association, and Midwest Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, who addressed the meeting, pointed out that so long as we say they are too idealistic, there is nothing much we can do about them; but that we can do something concrete by accepting our responsibility to build toward a better world. He urged consideration of the kind of world we are fighting for while we are fighting for it; and stressed the necessity and importance of getting together, as Americans, above the differences of party, race, creed, class, or personal advantage, to solve the basic, underlying issues that confront us.

Recognizing that there is a long and tortuous road between the actual cessation of present hostilities and the achieving of "a just and durable peace," and that the public must be made aware of the problems and responsibilities that peace will bring, the Committee's immediate aim is to promote the formation of groups to discuss, study, and shape individual and group opinion as to the best solution of such problems as free trade, cheap labor competition, national self-sufficiency, social justice, totalitarian education, the job of the church, and the necessity for a world police force.

Sharing of Opinions

Such opinion and decisions are then to be shared with other similar groups throughout the country, passed along from individual to individual, and publicized, in order that they may spread out and form a web of enlightened, considered public opinion, which will make itself felt in legislative bodies and at the peace tables.

Wyoming Is Urged to Prepare Now to Meet Coming of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6—"When our Wyoming boys return after the victory, they will return to the hills, plains, fields and mines of Wyoming. What there shall be here for them depends upon us and what we do now."

With these words Gov. Lester C. Hunt placed in the hands of the members of the Wyoming Twenty-seventh State Legislature one of the paramount problems for consideration by this body, now in assembly in Cheyenne.

To maintain a postwar economic stabilization and plan an effective program of economic preparedness through utilization of Wyoming's extensive natural resources, Governor Hunt suggests that a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House, together with representatives of agriculture, labor and industry, be formed to work with the State University and with the commercial, agricultural and industrial organizations of the State.

Expected to be presented to the Legislature is a bill providing for retirement of teachers. The past two Legislatures have considered such action, but as yet nothing has become law. If a satisfactory, feasible plan is presented, it is quite possible it will pass and become law.

Also expected is action on a plan for old age assistance. The present Public Welfare act, passed in 1937, set the amount of assistance to each recipient at approximately $30 a month. A stamp plan has been in effect through which the pensioner could exchange his cash for stamps used in purchasing foodstuffs, the value of the stamps being one-third greater than the dollar.

With the discontinuance of the stamp plan, the purchasing power of the old age assistance client's dollar decreases. Due to the increased living costs and discontinuance of the stamp plan, Governor Hunt recommended the amount of assistance be changed to $40 a month. These monies are a combination of federal, state and county funds.

Sitting as a committee of the whole the second day after assembly of the Legislature, the Senate recommended for passage a bill to prevent persons relocated in the State because of the war from voting. The sponsor of the measure, Senator George Burke of Park County, in which County is located the Hart Mountain Relocation Center, pointed out that the 12,000 Japanese at the center, the majority being American citizens, could easily control Park County elections.

Also presented early in the session and passed by the Senate was a bill requiring pre-marital examination of women. The present Wyoming law requires that men pass a pre-marital examination. Similar bills have been presented to previous Legislatures, without passing.

Problems of a minor nature, such as clarifying the State's bookkeeping system, established in the early nineties; interpretation of Wyoming election laws as to last registration date; suggested economy pertaining to the 408 of the State's 688 precincts in which less than 100 votes are cast; the 53-year-old law establishing salaries of county officials, will be considered, it is expected.

Ever an important subject for consideration by the State Legislature is the State University. At present its problems are most perplexing because many of the teaching personnel have been called to the armed services, student enrollment is down approximately 30 per cent, and with the drafting of 18-year-olds very few male students will remain.

The Geology Department of Wyoming University is making valuable contribution to state and nation in assisting in the development of the State's mineral resources.

Since 1935, State Legislatures have been confronted with the tri-state litigation concerning division of water of the North Platte River. The action, instituted by Nebraska in 1934, has reached the Supreme Court. The decision in the case is of vital importance to Wyoming, affecting some 50,000 citizens. Consideration by the 1943 Legislature will be the allowance of fees for the completion of the suit.

Economy being the keynote of the 1943 Legislature, a very small percentage of the usual number of bills is being presented. State officials feel no drastic action on any subject will be taken, nothing of unusual importance will be presented.

Uppermost in the thoughts of all—State Officials, Senators, Representatives—seems to be Wyoming's part in helping win the war and establishing the peace.

Reporter Killed In Torpedoing

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Edward Henry Crockett, Associated Press war correspondent assigned to the British Mediterranean Fleet, was fatally wounded in the torpedoing of a British naval vessel, the Admiralty disclosed.

Mr. Crockett had succeeded Larry Allen, now a prisoner of war in Italian hands, as a roving reporter with the British Fleet based at Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. Allen was captured by Axis forces during a British air and sea raid upon Tobruk last Sept. 13 when the destroyer Sikh was sunk under him.

U. of Pennsylvania Awards 677 Degrees

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania awarded 673 degrees in course and four honorary degrees Feb. 6, graduating the largest mid-year class in its history.

Recipients of honorary degrees were Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, director of the Waves; Joyce Maxtone-Graham (Jan Struther), author of "Mrs. Miniver," William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, and H. W. Prentis, Jr., former President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

One hundred degrees in course were awarded in absentia to students serving in the armed forces.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Jessie Matthews Returns

By Harold Hobson

London

I believe that Jessie Matthews is the most profitable film star the British cinema industry ever discovered. Perhaps on occasion the pictures of other players brought in bigger bags of gold—or more miles of water-marked paper—than the celluloid entertainments of Miss Matthews; but, if so, they cost more to produce. Even if the turnover was greater, the dividend was less.

Miss Matthews starred at the Gainsborough studios in Islington, the least pretentious and the jolliest studios in Britain, and her films were made at an expense that would scarcely permit Hollywood to put a reservation on the services of a call-boy. But they had a quality, a breeziness, that had been missing from the screen since the glorious early days of Douglas Fairbanks, Sr.

Yet I used to watch them with an alloyed pleasure, a qualified rejoicing. However attractive the smile of Miss Matthews when spread across the screen, whatever the charm of her photographed dancing, I could never cease to regret her desertion of the stage, where, in the brightest and most brittle of the Cochran-Coward revues, she was a guiding light of my studious Oxford days. I preferred her "Room With a View" to the most exhilarating of Stubbs' Charters, and thought even Thucydides inferior to "My Heart Stood Still."

⁂

Now she is back in the theater again, at the Princes, in a revised version of the old Jerome Kern musical, "Sally," now called "Wild Rose," which, in its turn, even when it was new some 20 years ago, was itself only a revised version of the old fairy tale, "Cinderella." But what of that? The same remark could be made of half the most popular stories in the world, from those that recount how the mill girl married the duke to those which tell how the collective farmer got a special prize for raising more bushels of wheat per acre than anyone else in the Soviet Union.

In the first act at any rate, where Miss Matthews is the domestic drudge washing dishes in the basement and dreaming of a dancing future, wistfully singing "Look for the silver lining" amongst the distasteful pots and pans, she is as good as she has ever been, for in exhibiting the youth's aspiration after gaiety, its gaucheness and tenderness and exuberance, she has no rival on the musical comedy stage.

If the second and third acts are comparatively—but only comparatively—less satisfactory, it is because the exigencies of the plot demand that Miss Matthews impersonate a sophisticated Parisian entertainer at a flash party, and her long suit decidedly is dewy-eyed innocence rather than the worldly wise.

She has for fellow-principal and comedian, in the role of the Archduke Maximilian (temporarily reduced to the rank of waiter in a shabby café), that very agreeable tumbling droll, Richard Hearne, whose agility is as striking as his ability, which is great. Mr. Hearne, who, in all his parts, affects a make-up far beyond his modest 30 years, is an expert acrobat; he falls as sumptuously as, and much oftener than, the Roman Empire.

⁂

I met him once at the Gaiety, just after he had convulsed the house in a single-handed rendering of the Lancers: he seemed plunged in a melancholy as profound as Burton's. This may have been only a passing mood. But even if it was not, it does not show on the stage, where he is the incarnation of affectionate drollery, doing good to everybody with a persistence equaled only by his zeal for tripping over himself, smashing plates and turning somersaults.

His most remarkable athletic feat in "Sally," which consists in his leaping from a sitting position in one chair to a sitting position in another facing it, turning round while in the air, an act which he repeats an immense number of times, is somewhat spoiled by his momentary assumption of tipsiness, but it is a notable feat of skill and strength.

It is quite possible that, in the matter of strict physical agility, there have been greater masters than Mr. Hearne on the English stage before. I do not know whether he could, like Rich, the manager of Covent Garden, jump out of a coach into an inn room through an open window, and back again into the coach, without the driver observing it; nor yet whether, as Ireland used to do, he dare leap over a row of 12 grenadiers with bayonets set, a feat that caused the valiant Sir Thomas Picton to hold his hand over his eyes, and exclaim, "A battle is nothing to that." But I also doubt whether either Ireland or Rich could act half as well as Mr. Hearne, or whether any actor of equal histrionic skill could jump half as far.

© Walt Disney Productions

Sketch for "Saludos Amigos"

The new Walt Disney feature production, just released, is designed as a contribution to Good Neighborly relations in the Americas.

Comic-Strip Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

At a time when Hitler was less heiled than laughed at, the lyric theaters of Germany and to some extent those of Austria indulged in what was occasionally styled "opera groteska." For the Americans who experienced it, whether in Berlin, Frankfort, Duisburg or Vienna, it was comic-strip opera. Only now and then was it laughable. Rarely was it even witty. But it did possess something of parody, in the leering and blunderbus spirit of most typical German caricatures and cartoons. Romance was dead—long live the slapstick of the operatic funnies! All sorts and conditions of composers turned their hand to it and the works that resulted ranged from Kurt Weill's "Drei Groschen Oper," which was a "modern" German version of the old English "Beggar's Opera," to Hindemith's "Neues vom Tage," brimful of the new counterpoint.

So far as Nazi-subjugated Central Europe is concerned, none of these operas has survived. Their derisive attitude was not to be tolerated by those who saw themselves bodied forth in the heroics of the "Ring" and their Germanic greatness epitomized in the sonorities of "Die Meistersinger." Operatic trivialities were scowled upon as foreign to the "echt Deutsch" spirit; and, besides, it was the discarded Weimar Republic that had permitted such things to be. Henceforth they were verboten—buried, even, along with the vanished republic.

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Not much of this opera got abroad—or, for that matter, much of its music in any form. A New York experiment with "The Three-Penny Opera," as the translation of Weill's "musical" was called, fared as dismally on Broadway as the original had figured triumphantly in Berlin. "Neues vom Tage" never reached Manhattan, though Hindemith, like Weill, came to live and work in the United States after Hitler's ascent to power.

To date, then, New York's perspective of Germany's comic-strip opera has been limited almost solely to two widely separated performances of another and much shorter Hindemith work, "Hin und Zurück," first produced in 1927, and the seventh of this composer's variously assorted works for the singing or the dancing stage. It was written just after "Cardillac" and just before "Neues vom Tage." It preceded "Mathis der Mahler," —which, of course is in altogether different vein, musically as well as in the character of the story—by seven years. This commentator first saw it in its Heimat-land, then in New York's Town Hall when it was essayed by a group of Juilliard graduates, and, for the third time, last Sunday when the New Opera Company mounted it at the Forty-fourth Street Theater in double bill with Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona." The title of the Hindemith work was Englished as "There and Return": that of the Pergolesi as "The Maid as Mistress." Both were heard in new versions by Felix Brentano, who was the stage director, and both were provided with English texts by Marion Farquhar.

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"Hin und Zurück" is an operatic companion piece for those films that are first run forward, then backward. It begins with an old lady's sneeze and moves on to a jealous husband's shooting of his blithely unfaithful wife. Then, on the intervention of a benevolent sage, it moves in reverse back to where it started—ending, of course, with the old lady's sneeze. All is grotesquerie—no one can take the supposed murder any more seriously than the subsequent restoration of the wife, or the shot that follows her act of arising from the floor. A doctor and his fellow stretcher-bearer move out backwards to the spot where they came in. The wife thanks her husband for some gifts as he takes them back. The idea is mildly amusing when the opera is seen and heard for the first time. But, like most "gags," it loses its point with repetitions.

But what of Hindemith's music? After three hearings, this reviewer is left with a feeling that it is of no consequence whatever. Clearly, the man who wrote it was a clever technician. He had a deft way of putting notes under words and of writing more notes for a small ensemble of instruments. But these notes add little or nothing to the comedy of the action. It bustles along, just as it would bustle, no doubt, without any music at all. The farce occupies one world; the technique of Paul Hindemith another. Possibly any one of a dozen successful composers of American popular music would have come nearer to hitting the nail on the head. And it needs just that—to be hit lustily and not too tastefully on the summit of a cranium that no doubt would yield a loud smack or thump every time there was a whack.

Pergolesi's long-familiar intermezzo was prettily dressed; besides which it was provided with a prologue that was made up of talking and dancing, with personages of the composer's own time discussing the merits of his music as it appeared to the elite of 1733. Isaac van Grove conducted both performances. The cast of the Hindemith skit included Beatrice Tompkins, Jean Merrill, George Rasely, Josephine Griffin, Arnold Spector, Roneo Rin and Edward Kent. James Pease, Virginia MacWatters, and Arnold Spector were the principals in "The Maid as Mistress," with Janet Reed a solo dancer.

Tribute to Mrs. Whitney

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Whitney Museum of American Art is honoring the memory of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, the American sculptor and patron of art who founded the museum a decade ago, with a comprehensive exhibition of her sculpture. The display has been beautifully installed, filling two floors. Much of the best work which she produced between 1905 and 1938 has been assembled.

Following the recent gift of her famous collection of American art, long established in the museum, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the current display of her own work is the last to be held in the Whitney Museum. With it the latter passes, regrettably, from the local scene.

Mrs. Whitney was educated in the conservative tradition of American art, receiving her training in sculpture under Hendrik C. Anderson and James Earle Fraser, and at the Art Students League in New York, and was later a pupil of Andrew O'Connor and Rodin in Paris. Guided in her early work by different influences, she pursued more than one style, until, in her maturity, she achieved an authoritative expression of her own.

This is perhaps best recognized in her monumental work and in other figures and groups by the honesty and restraint of her characterizations, some of which are imaginative and spiritual in feeling. She outgrew a phase which was strongly conditioned by the sentiment and smooth-surfaced formalization of Rodin, and at one stage acquired a notable vitality in her informally modeled portraits.

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Mrs. Whitney never had a full-length show of her own in the museum she sponsored, modestly submerging her identity in the fine, progressive work of the institution. But her sculpture was widely known, nevertheless, especially her designs for monuments erected both in this country and in France and Spain.

Good representation is given these products of hers in the display, including the Titanic Memorial in Washington, the Washington Heights World War Memorial in New York, the equestrian statue of Buffalo Bill in Cody, Wyoming, and others. There is dignity and spirituality in the Titanic figure, which is relatively simple. The Cody monument, with its lively realism is, however, one of Mrs. Whitney's most successful large-scale compositions.

In the imaginative field Mrs. Whitney produced with variable success, sometimes achieving her results with more convincing feeling than in other works more obvious and somewhat sentimental. Few people, I think, will approve heartily or with profound admiration such adaptations of Rodin's sculptural procedure as "Devotion," "The Kiss," and other examples of smooth-surfaced, academic virtuosity which Mrs. Whitney executed in the interlude of the early thirties.

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The exhibition, however, contains several extremely good figures dating from her maturity. The Italian marble "Mother and Child," for example, which is exhibited prominently in the entrance gallery, is clearly one of her best sculptures, a composition of deep feeling and sincerity. Nothing else in the exhibition quite compares with it for profound simplicity and poignancy of interpretation.

Mrs. Whitney also included portraits among her accomplishments, and these are illustrated in the display by such examples of good and skillful characterization as the "Spanish Peasant," but more especially by heads and figures done in a free and vitally expressive style. The artist was closely associated with relief work during the World War, and in France established her own hospital at Juilly. There she had ample opportunity to observe the results of war, and to incorporate in her work her observations. The series of studies of American soldiers represented by the touching figure, "Honorably Discharged," "Bunkies," and others, which she executed at that time, are among the most vital, vigorous and moving of her sculptures on exhibition.

Latin American Art Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Art of Latin America, in two major exhibitions here, had more merit than merely that of being timely. The art in itself was interesting and often important.

It is true that Mexicans are likely to refer to Jean Charlot as a French artist—or perhaps now as an American. But his paintings and drawings, at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, were peculiarly Mexican in treatment and feeling. He showed, among a variety of mural studies, portraits and genre, various new examples of his picturesque and sensitive Mexican mother-and-child groups.

Earthy though Señor Charlot's style is, his palette has developed a candid brilliance. This color quality, in addition to his rugged simplified brushwork, at times threatens to reduce him to the status of a mannerist. On the whole, however, his personality remains potent and spontaneous.

Four artists of South America comprised a lively assortment at the San Francisco Museum of Art. In paintings and illustrations, Oswaldo Guayasamin Calero made an unusually striking impression. An Ecuadorean, he is only 22 years old. His figures, whether native or symbolical, were large, violent, intense. The effect was erratic but more than promising, for he offered more of eloquence than of ugliness.

Susana Guevara's free little gouache sketches of Chilean life were spirited and deliciously colorful.

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Several portraits by Enrique Camino Brent, of Peru, possessed a high-colored, expressive personality; his landscapes, crude and decorative, were less successful.

Candido Portinari, of Brazil, showed prints that followed frankly—and not without sensibility—in certain modes of Picasso-an Paris.

To start the new year, the California Palace of the Legion of Honor assembled all its accessions of 1942. While the exhibit was decidedly uneven, the best of it was magnificent. Most extensive donors, once more, were H. K. S. Williams and Mrs. Alma De Bretteville Spreckels Awl. The latter had quite recently donated another group—her last—of Rodin bronzes and marbles, so that now the Legion owns one of the best Rodin collections in the world. Choice Williams gifts included two outstanding portraits by Nicolaes Maes, a Beechey boy portrait, a Claesz Heda still-life, and American canvases by Inness (both as youth and as veteran), Charles Nahl, Manuel Tolegian and many others.

Mrs. George P. Dyer has now permanently assigned to the museum the long-admired seventeenth century Cignani "Mother and Child," a group that is monumental in form and in chiaroscuro. In memory of Rachel Abel, Mrs. J. L. Wolf contributed a number of modern prints and water colors. And the Legion received a $1,000 bequest from Albert M. Bender.

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The Legion calendar has contained miscellaneous smaller exhibitions. One consisted of drawings old and new, some of which splendidly merited their "master" status. Remarkable eighteenth century silver represented native craftsmanship of Peru and Argentina. From the Marie Cuttoli collection came modern French tapestries, among which those by Dufy and perhaps Braque were the most appealing. Dufy's exquisite decorative hand was enjoyable also in modern chair coverings and in the pictorial glazes of vases.

There was an extraordinary charm—lyrical, serious and pure—in many drawings by the late Robert Henri. Wladislaw Benda's masks, famous as they are, were rather disappointing. Some were merely pretty; the more dramatic ones were theatrical rather than convincing. Robert Edmond Jones, distinguished scenic designer, showed sketches that he had prepared for productions of Shakespeare, Eugene O'Neill and other playwrights.

At the De Young Museum, a beautiful and rare room of textiles —European and Near Eastern, of the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries—was lent by the Venetian connoisseur (now of Southern California), Adolph Loewi. "Serigraph," or silk screen, prints were the work of contemporary American artists, and the intense color scale of the medium served both expressive and decorative purposes. Picturesque California Gold Rush days—now 95 years in the past—were recalled in photographs, quaint prints and cases of miners' garb and tools. Wilder Bentley showed monotypes; Ralph Siegle, hectic-hued water colors.

Hovaness' 'Exile' Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

It was a new Stokowski who directed the Philharmonic Orchestra in its fifth pair of concerts in the Auditorium (Jan. 21-22). Those who have followed the career of the redoubtable conductor realize that although there are many facets to his artistry, profundity has been often lacking. This time, there was more of Bach and Brahms and Wagner and less of Stokowski, with happy results.

Stokowski's performance of his own transcription of the Bach Chorale-Prelude, "We All Believe in One God, the Creator," was a searching exposition, even though Bach and Luther might have been hard put to recognize their simple hymn tune. The orchestra played it with precision and rare fluency.

This seems to be a Brahms season; hence the mighty First Symphony in C minor was a welcome item on the program. Stokowski's Brahms has often been a variable quantity—an observation which happily does not apply to this occasion. He had evidently rehearsed each section carefully, bringing the strings to a new level of responsiveness and resilience. There was a unity and cohesiveness throughout the four movements that converged toward a compelling climax.

After the intermission, Alan Hovaness' "Exile" Symphony, inscribed to Sir Francis Bacon, had its first performance on the Pacific Coast. It was heard for the first time in a recent broadcast, conducted by Mr. Stokowski. Mr. Hovaness, a resident of Massachusetts, would seem to be familiar with moods of the sea along rugged New England shores.

The three movements are designated "Lament," "Conflict," and "Triumph." A reminiscent mood pervades the first part, which is languorous and atmospheric, even when jagged rhythms intervene. The mood changes in the second movement, becoming more intense, reaching finally a majestic climax in the final "Triumph." The work is well conceived and expertly handled. Stokowski gave it a superb presentation.

The Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was magnificently played. The orchestra was arranged according to Stokowski's theories, with all the strings at his left and the woodwinds and brass at his right. This arrangement tends to give brilliance and accentuates the work of the various sections. The ensemble may lack a certain warmth of expression, but there is no gainsaying the effectiveness on this occasion. Despite the heaviest downpour of the season, every seat was taken and many who sought admittance were turned away.

The return of Dusolina Giannini was an event of uncommon interest to those who enjoy good singing. Possessing something of the almost extinct "grand manner" in song, Miss Giannini brought a sheaf of unusual songs and arias to the Auditorium for her recital in the Behymer Series on the evening of Jan. 19. Achieving a climax at the close of her first group in Beethoven's "Worship of God in Nature," the soprano progressed through a group of exquisitely sung French songs to a brace of unusual songs in English.

These included a first performance from manuscript of "Flight of the Heart," by Douglas; "The Philanderer," a delightful number by Mortimer Browning; an effective new song by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, called "Recuerdo," and Horseman's ever-lovely "My Heart the Bord of the Wilderness." The last group brought the best singing of the evening, being devoted to an aria from "Gianni Schicchi" by Puccini, and several Italian folk songs. In addition, there were favorite arias. which revealed the full scope of Giannini's mature artistry. Harry Kaufman played some of the best accompaniments heard in a long time.

The Pasadena Boy Choir, composed of 200 youths from the Pasadena City Schools, gave its eighteenth annual mid-winter concert, conducted by Dr. John Henry Lyons, before a crowded audience in the Civic Auditorium on the afternoon of Jan. 31. This group sings a fine type of music entirely from memory, infusing its singing with ardor and enthusiasm. Dr. Lyons' devotion to the highest ideals in his labor with hundreds of boys deserves the community's gratitude. The assisting artist was Robert P. Kidder, tenor.

H. D. C.

German Plays in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

With something like 70,000 theater-loving Germans and Austrians, mostly refugees, living in Great Britain, it would have been astonishing had no German theater come into existence. At the outbreak of war, the dependence of the vast majority on charity and public funds, their preoccupation with plans for re-emigration, and temporary transfer to internment camps handicapped histrionic enterprise.

As, however, more and more of these people, owing to the increased demand for labor, became wage earners, one theater after another sprang up. At present there are six stages in London where one may hear German-language performances. Necessarily the size of these theaters and the price of admission has been fitted to the purses of their patrons. No seat costs more than a dollar and no actor receives more than $100 a month. The acting, therefore, excels rather in intelligent teamwork than in star performances.

The repertoire reflects the taste of refugee audiences. What most of these men and women, standing between the bitter yesterday and the uncertain tomorrow, prefer after a day's work—not always congenial work—is relaxation and entertainment. Light revues have the widest appeal, such as the "Lend-Lease Revue" by Peter Herz filled with topical satire; "Gulliver Goes to School," by Fritz Gottfurcht and Egon Larsen, or "Mr. X," by Paul Morgan. Some sketches by Arthur Schnitzler, presented as "Vienna Miniatures"; Carl Zuckmayer's "Chief of Koepenick," satirizing Prussian militarism, and Bruno Frank's comedy, "Storm in a Teacup," are also well received.

A novel but promising experiment has been introduced in mixed casts, with German and English actors appearing together in some plays specially adapted for this purpose. The German plays are also well attended by English spectators who welcome these opportunities of attending inexpensive and entertaining language classes. Goethe's "Iphigenie," performed in both London and Cambridge, roused English students and officers to enthusiasm. The gifted young Hjordis Roubiczek, in the title role, gave a noble performance.

Lessing's classic plea for religious tolerance, "Nathan der Weise," would have had a longer run had it not awakened recent painful memories in the audiences.

G. S.

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Am Water Works	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ 1/8
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	61	61	61	— 1/2
Am Zinc L & S	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— 1/8
Anaconda C (2½e)	22	26¾	26¼	26¼	— 3/8
Anchor Hock (1e)	2	17	16¾	17	— 1/2
A P W Paper	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Arch-D-M (1½g)	1	37	37	37	
Armour III	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Armstrong C (1¼g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
Artloom (3½e)	9	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ 1/8
Associated DG 1½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ 1/8
Atch T&SF 1½g	6	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— 1/4
Atch T&SF (5)	6	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ 1/2
Austin Nichols	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Aust Nich pr A †120		35½	24½	24½	—1
Aviation Cp (¼e)	34	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Baldwin Loco pf (1e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— 1/8
Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	6⅞	7	+ 1/8
Bangor & Ar	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— 1/8
Bang&A pf 2½k †	20	43¾	43¾	43¾	— 1/4
Barber Asphalt	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— 3/8
Barker Bros (½e)		7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ 1/4
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— 1/4
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 1/4
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	1	100	100	100	+2
Bell Airc (2e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	5	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	— 1/8
Best Foods (.60)	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— 1/8
Beth Steel (11½g) †	8	59	58½	58½	— 3/4
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	114½	114½	114½	+ 1/4
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	2	29	29	29	
Black & Deck 1.60	2	17	17	17	— 1/2
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Boeing Airp (1e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅛	— 1/4
Bon Ami A (4) †	3	92½	93	92½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	19¼	19	19	— 1/8
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	2	44½	44½	44½	
Borden Co (.30g)	2	24	23¾	23¾	+ 1/8
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	23½	23⅜	23½	+ 1/2
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— 1/8
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1/8
Brunsw-Balke ¾g	2	14	14	14	
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	9	8	7⅞	8	+ 1/8
Budd Mfg	40	4⅛	4	4	— 1/8
Budd Mfg pf †	80	84	83	83	—1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ 1/4
Bullard Co (2½e)	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ 3/8
Bulova Watch (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Burling Mills .35g	8	22¾	22½	22¾	
Burl M pf 2¾	2	56½	56½	56½	— 3/4
Burl M 2½pf 2½	2	54⅝	54½	54½	— 1/2
Burr Add M (.60)	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Butler Bros (.15g)	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ 1/8
Butte C&Z (1¼e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
Byers A M Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	17	17	17	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/8
Calumet&Hec (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— 1/8
Can Pacific	33	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	— 1/8
Cannon Mills (2)	1	38	38	38	+ 1/8
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	88	87¾	88	+ 1/4
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	43½	43	43½	+ 1/4
Celanese Corp (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— 1/8
Celanese 5 pf $ †	20	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	97	97	97	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	120½	120½	120½	—1½
Celotex Corp (½)	33	10¼	10	10¼	+ 1/4
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ 1/8
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— 1/8
Cent Viol Sug2½e	8	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	+ 1/8
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	35	35	35	
Certain-teed Prod	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	4	38¼	38	38	
Champ P&F 1¼g	3	19	19	19	Feb 5
Checker Cab	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 5
Ches & Ohio (3a)		37	36¾	36¾	— 1/8
Chi & E III	2	3¼	2¼	2¼	— 1/8
Chi & E III A .59g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— 1/8
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ 1/8
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— 1/8
Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	½	½	½	
Chi R I 6%pf	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Chi R I 7%pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— 1/8
Childs Co	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— 1/8
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	7	71½	71⅜	71½	
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	12⅝	11½	12⅝	— 3/8
City I&F pf 6½ †	20	101	101	101	+ 1/4
City Stores	1	4	4	4	
Clev&Pitt spl 2 †	10	50	50	50	+2½
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	41	41	41	
Colgate-P-P 1½a	8	17⅝	17½	17½	— 1/4
Collins & Aik	2	19¾	19¾	19¼	— 1/2
Colum Br B 1½e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— 1/8
Colum G & El	27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Colum Pict (3½e)	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— 1/8
Colum Carbon (4)	1	66	66	66	
Coml Credit (3)	5	29	28⅞	29	+ 3/8
Coml Invest Tr (3)	9	32	31⅝	32	+ 3/8
Coml Solvents .60e	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Com'wlth & South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Comw & Sou pf	7	39¾	39½	39½	— 1/4
Com'wlth Ed .35g	24	24½	24¼	24½	
Congol-Nairn (1a)	2	18	18	18	
Consol Aircraft	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— 1/4
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Copperm .45e	10	5½	5½	5½	
Cons Edison(1.60)	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Consol Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	
ConsFilm In pf 1e	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ 1/8
Consol Oil (½)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96	96	96	
Container Corp 1¼g	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cont Baking ½g	14	6⅛	6	6	— 1/8
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	100	99½	99½	— 1/2
Cont Can (1¼e)	2	29½	29½	29½	
Cont Diam F .65e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	42	41⅞	41⅞	— 1/8
Cont Motors (.55e)	202	5¼	5	5¼	+ 1/4
Cont Oil Delaw 1	4	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— 1/8
Copperweld Stl .80	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	37½	36⅜	37½	+ 1/2
Corn Prodcts 2.60	5	57⅛	57	57	+ 1/4
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	177⅞	177⅞	177⅞	— 1/8
Coty Inc (¾e)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ 1/8
Coty International	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	7	16¼	16	16⅛	+ 1/4
Crane cv pf 5 †	1	99	98	98	— 1/2
Crosley Corp ½e	1	10	10	10	
Crown C&S ½e	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ 1/4
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ 1/4
Crucible Steel (2e)	1	34¾	34½	34½	— 1/8

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	875,470
1943 volume to date	22,668,362
1942 volume to date	14,639,735

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	—1½
Cuba RR pf †	30	10	10	10	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	24	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Curtis Publishing	121	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— 3/8
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	18	23¼	22¾	2 3/4	—1
Curtiss-Wright 1e	9	7⅜	7½	7½	— 1/8
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— 1/4
D					
Daviso Ch .60e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Decca Records .60a	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ 3/8
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	
Deere pf 1.40	1	32	32	32	+ 3/8
Del & Hudson	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ 1/8
Del Lack & West	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
Den & R G W pf	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	— 1/8
Detroit Edis .30g	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †240		22¾	22½	22½	+ 5/8
Diam T Motor (1e)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ 1/8
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	8	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— 5/8
Dixie-Vortex ½e	1	11	11	11	
Dixie-Vor-A2½ †	20	39¼	39	39	
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	60¾	60½	60½	
Dow Chem (3)	5	135	134½	1 41½	—1¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Dunhill Int	2	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— 1/4
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ 1/4
du Pont deN 4¼e	10	144	143	143¾	— 1/4
E					
Eastern Air Lines	1	32	32	32	— 1/4
Eastern Roll Mill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— 1/8
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— 1/8
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
El Auto-Lite 2½e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1/4
Elec Boat (1e)	4	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— 1/8
El Power & Lt	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	31	31	31	— 1/2
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	34	34	34	— 1/8
El Storage Bat (2)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— 1/8
Eng Pub Service	4	4	4	4	
Erie Railroad (1e)	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— 1/8
Erie Rail pf A (5)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ 1/4
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1/8
Evans Products	2	7½	7½	7½	— 1/8
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	1	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	9	24⅞	23¾	23¾	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ 3/8
Fed Mot Truck .40	21	4½	4⅜	4½	+ 1/8
Fed D Strs .45g	3	18	18	18	— 1/8
Ferro Enam	3	15	15	15	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— 1/8
Firestone T&R 3½g	4	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— 1/8
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107	107	107	— 1/4
Flintkote (1¼g)	37	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ 1/4
Florence Stove (2)	1	28	28	28	
Follansbee Stl	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Follans Stl pf †	10	33	33	33	
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ 1/8
Food Mach (1¾4)	1	40	40	40	
Foster Wheeler	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Fost W 6 pf 1½z †	20	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ 1/8
Francisco Sugar	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	18⅝	18½	18½	—1
G					
Gabriel Co .10g	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	61	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gamewell Co 3e †	1	21	20¾	20¾	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gen Baking (.15g)	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ 1/8
Gen Bronze	10	5¼	5	5⅛	+ 3/8
Gen Cable	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
Gen Cable A	9	11½	11¼	11¼	— 1/4
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	30	19	18¾	18¾	+ 1/4
Gen Cigar (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— 1/4
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ 1/8
Gen Foods (.40g)	1	37	37	37	+ 1/2
Gen G & El A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1/8
Gen Mills (4)	3	86	85¾	85¾	— 1/4
Gen Motors 1½g	24	47	46⅞	47	+ 1/8
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127	127	127	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	20	15¼	15	15¼	+ 1/4
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ 3/8
Gen Pub Service	5	1	1	1	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	18	18	18	— 1/4
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	— 1/4
Gen Ry Signal 1¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gen Refract 1.20e	2	18⅜	18	18	— 3/8
Gen Shoe (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Gen SC pf 1½k †	90	66	65	65	—1
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	
Gillette S R .45e	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ 1/4
Gimbel Bros	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— 1/8
Glidden Co (.30g)	12	17½	17	17¼	+ 1/2
Gobel (Adolf)	8	¾	¾	¾	— 1/8
Goodrich (BF) 1e	9	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— 1/2
Goodyear T&R 2½g	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Goth Hosiery ¼e	8	6	5⅞	6	+ 1/8
Goth Hos pf (7) †	10	84	84	84	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	11	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ 1/4
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— 1/8
Gt West Sug (2)	1	26	26	26	— 1/4
Green (H L) 2a	2	34½	34½	34½	+ 1/2
Greyhound Corp (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ 1/4
Grum Air En 1½e	2	12½	12½	12½	
Guantan Sugar	10	3	3	3	+ 3/8
Guantan Sug pf	150	92½	90½	90½	— 1/2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	4	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— 3/8
H					
Hack Water (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ 3/8
Hack pf A 1¾ †	110	36	36	36	
Hamil Watch .80e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Hanna $5 pf 5 †	10	103	103	103	
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— 1/8
Hayes Mfg	25	2	1⅞	2	+ 1/8
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	40	57½	57½	57½	— 1/2
Hercules Pow 2½e	2	77½	77¼	77¼	— 1/2
Holland Furn (2)	3	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ 3/4
Homestake Min	6	35	34⅜	34⅜	
Houd-Hersh B .80e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Household Fin (4)	1	45	45	45	— 1/4
Houston Oil	7	5⅛	5	5	
Hudson & Man	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— 1/8
Hudson B M&S h2	8	23⅜	23	23	— 3/8
Hudson Mot	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1/8
Hupp Motor	10	1	1	1	
I					
Illinois Central	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1/8
Ill Central pf	2	20⅝	20½	20½	
Inger R pf 1½ †	1	20	20	20	+1¼
Inland Steel (1g)	1	68	68	68	— 3/8
Inspirat C Cop (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	
Interchem Cp 1.60	7	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+1⅝
Interch Cp pf 6 †	40	107	106½	107	
Interlake Iron ½e	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	— 1/4
It Harvester (2a)	7	59	58⅝	58⅝	— 1/8
Int Harv pf (7) †	110	165	165	165	
nt Hydro-Elec A	4	1	1	1	— 1/8
Int Mer Marine	6	11¾	11¼	11⅝	— 1/8
Int Nick Can (2)	15	33⅞	33½	33½	— 3/8
Int Paper	85	10	9½	1 0	+ 1/2
Int Paper pf (5)	12	55	54½	55	+1
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— 1/8
Int Silver (¾g)	1	37½	37½	37½	— 1/2
Int Tel & Tel	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Island Cr Coal (2)	1	29	29	29	
J					
Jarvis WB) 30g	1	11	11	11	
Johns-Manv (2¾e)	14	71¾	70	71	+ 1/2
Jones & L Stl (1g)	5	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— 1/4
Joy Mfg (.90e)	2	10	10	10	
Kalam Stove (.60)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ 1/4
Kan City South	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	22¼	22¼	22½	+ 1/2
Kayser (J) ¼g	2	13½	13½	13½	+ 1/4
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ 1/8
Kelsey-H WhB ¾g	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ 1/4
Kendall Co pf 6a †	20	104	104	104	+1
Kennecott Cop (3e)	23	31½	31	31½	+ 1/8
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1
Kresge Dept Strs	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— 1/8
Kroger Groc (2)	1	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ 1/8
L					
Lambert Co (1½)	4	20½	20⅜	20½	— 1/4
Lane Bryant (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ 1/4
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	4	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	— 1/2
Lehigh Val Coal	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Lehigh V Coal pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— 1/8
Leh Val RR	1	3½	3½	3½	
Lehman Corp (1)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ 1/4
Lerner Stores (2)	4	26½	26½	26½	
Lib-O-F Glass (1)	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	— 1/8
Libby McN&L .45e	9	6	5⅞	6	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Liggett & My (3a)	1	69	69	69	
Liggett & M B 3a	1	70¼	70½	70½	

Average Price of 60 Stocks *Compiled by Associated Press*			
Friday	44.0	Prev. day	43.8
Month ago	41.8	Year ago	37.9
'42-3 high	44.2	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Lima Locomotive 2	2	28⅛	28¼	28½	— 3/8
Link-Belt (2)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ 1/4
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— 1/4
Liquid Carbonic 1a	6	17½	17⅜	17½	+ 1/2
Lockheed Airc (2e)	6	19¾	19½	19½	— 1/8
Loew's Inc (2a)	8	46	45⅝	45⅞	+ 3/8
Lone Star Cem 3a	5	39	39	39	
Long-Bell Lbr A	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/8
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	19	19	19	+ 1/8
Lorillard P 1.20e	7	18½	18⅜	18⅝	+ 1/4
Lou&Nash 2g	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— 1/4
Lou G & E A 1½	1	17½	17½	17½	
M					
Mack Trucks (3e)	9	32¼	31⅞	32	— 1/8
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	— 1/8
Magma Copper (2)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— 1/8
Manati Sugar	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— 1/8
Mandel Bros 1¼e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Manhattan Shirt 1	4	15¼	15	15⅛	+ 1/8
Marine Mid (.08g)	24	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	— 1/2
Mark St Ry pr pf †	10	10½	10½	10½	
Marshall Fld .80a	9	12	11¾	12	+ 1/4
Martin (GL) 1½e	5	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Martin-Parry	2	5½	5½	5⅝	
Masonite Corp (1)	9	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ 1/4
Mathieson Al 1¾e	3	24	24	24	
Maytag Co	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ 1/8
McCrory Strs (1)	3

B. & O. Head Says Rate Rise Is Necessary

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. B. White, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, told the Interstate Commerce Commission a continuation of year-old rail rate increases is necessary if the carriers are to continue their present standard of service in the war effort.

He testified at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on petitions filed by Government agencies, including the Office of Price Administration, and several business associations, asking that the I. C. C. rescind freight and passenger fare increases authorized last year for the purpose of covering wage increases granted by the railroads to their workers. The OPA has contended that the rate increases contribute to an inflation trend.

Speaking on behalf of the eastern railroads, Mr. White not only defended the order which had permitted increases—averaging 6 per cent on freight and 10 per cent on passenger movements—but said that if operational cost continued to soar it would be in the public interest to still further increase rail rates.

Mr. White, describing problems under the war program, said that additional operational cost had resulted from the movement of oil to the East, and contended that many of the expenses necessary now were for equipment which would have little but scrap value after the war.

The necessity for continuation of the higher rail rates, he added, rest not only in the need for maintenance and operation of the lines on an efficient basis to serve the war effort, but to retire debts of the rail companies.

Earlier, Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Association of American Railroads Economics Bureau, told the commission that the nation's carriers would have earned only $70,000,000 more in 1942 than in 1941, despite a huge increase in traffic, if present levels of prices, taxes and depreciation had been in effect throughout the year.

He said Class 1 railroads had net earnings in 1942 of $960,000,000 compared with $500,000,000 in the previous year, although they had one-third more freight and 80 per cent more passengers than in 1941.

State, Municipal Financing Seen Rising Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—New State and municipal financing will take a sizable jump next week from recent low levels, the Daily Bond Buyer reported.

New offerings will amount to $26,568,000, compared with $8,728,-200 this week. One big housing authority makes up a large share of the total.

The Baltimore Housing Authority will come into the market on Tuesday with a new issue of $14,-212,000 of temporary notes dated March 1 and maturing May 17, 1944. On the same day Baltimore County will receive bids of $1,600,000 Metropolitan district bonds maturing 1944 to '83.

On Wednesday, Seattle will market $7,000,000 of municipal light and power bonds due 1954 to 1970. Other offerings next week will include Haverhill, Mass., $1,000,000; Brockton, Mass., $500,-000; Royal Oak, Michigan., school district, $490,000; Fort Worth, Texas, $425,000; Erie County, N. Y., $600,000, and Camden, Ark., $311,000.

The Bond Buyer announced new financing by States and municipalities in January amounted to only $60,349,000, compared with $118,-470,000 in the like month of 1942.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

What Is Back of Official Antagonism to Ruml Plan?

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people may have to come indignantly to the conclusion that certain Congressional committees and agencies of the Government would rather save face than give relief to the taxpayers of the nation. At the time this was written, the House Ways and Means Committee had given three days to the weighing of methods of facilitate the payment by individuals of the greatly increased Federal income taxes. The plan of Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, became the chief bone of contention, chiefly because of its undeniable advantages. Had the Ruml plan less of merit it would have been thrown out summarily and one of the other plans, incorporating one or more of its features, discussed.

The House group hearing developed some heat, chiefly on the part of legislators, as indicated by the remarks of Mr. Robert Doughton, chairman, who asserted that Congress and not Mr. Ruml was going to write the tax bill. This of course was childish, since the witness was asked to explain his proposal in detail. The solicitude of the chairman about the prerogatives of the legislators leads to the conclusion that there is growing chargrin because the genesis of such a plan did not come out of official circles. The committee may not be able to forgive Mr. Ruml for thinking of it first.

Using a Different Year-Base

The hostility of the committeemen to the plan was evident by the questions fired at the author of the pay-as-you-go proposal. Nor did it appear that the plan was well understood, because committee members continued to speak of the "forgiveness" of a tax debt, disregarding the gist of the matter which is that the Ruml plan merely uses the year in which taxes are paid as the basis for calculating the levy, rather than using a previous year. But this, of course, seems altogether too simple a proposition to be acceptable to some congressmen.

Putting the nation's clocks forward an hour was found feasible, but putting the tax payments forward one year had to be labelled "forgiveness," so as to make it if possible unpalatable to self-respecing Americans. Cagey use of semantics!

And then the committee chairman had to drape himself in patriotic garb by saying that he "couldn't sleep well . . . if I don't pay the government what I was able to pay and passed the debts on to the boys now fighting all over the world."

Unadulterated hokum! Congressmen will pay such taxes as they are required to pay and so will the rest of us. Our soldiers will pay no more heavily on the American debt just because the year-base for collecting taxes is changed. No one hears about any injustice to the fighting boys when more billions are added by Congress to the national debt through borrowing than could possibly be collected in the same period by taxes.

The "Forgiveness" Idea

Let us take up another misconception displayed at the hearing. It was suggested sarcastically to Mr. Ruml that he "sell the idea to all business people that they should forgive the debts of all their customers."

In the first place, the citizens are not in the same relation to the Government that customers are to a business. The business is out to do a service, it is true, but it has to make a profit out of its sales. The customers can buy or not buy as they choose. But citizens in the aggregate ARE the Government and they must support its machinery willy-nilly.

A business could go on the rocks by canceling debts, but not the Government, because the latter can double taxes the next year if it deemed it necessary. The facile analogy by Mr. Doughton carries no weight because it is false.

The Treasury exhibits the same sort of nearsfghtedness. It, too, thinks it a sort of economic treason that a practical plan which has appealed to the ordinary citizen all over the nation should have come out of New York rather than germinated in the official hothouse at Washington. Witness the statement of Randolph Paul, Treasury counsel, that the skip-a-year plan would wipe out $10 billion of assets.

No Loss to Government

How can any Federal assets be "wiped out" when Congress can levy taxes in any year to make up for inadequate taxation in any previous year? The assets in the true meaning of the word belong to the citizens. Mr. Paul's aberration occurs in confusing prospective taxes with assets.

These presumptive assets are merely a call on a part of the taxpayer's earning power. They become assets only when collected. The Government does not lose if they are not collected in any one year, because increased taxes can always be levied in subsequent years. Where then is the validity in any such comparison, as Mr. Paul makes between a fixed debt and variable taxes? The Government may cancel the so-called debt, but the next year it can uncancel it.

Thus the most serious objection made by the Treasury and the House Ways and Means Committee resolves itself into a phantom bugaboo, a tax scarecrow with which to frighten the not-too-simple souls who say two and two make four.

It is plain that the Treasury has not developed any acceptable alternate to the Ruml proposal. Its suggestions that 1941 taxes and exemptions be made applicable to 1942 income and payable in 1943 together with a 24 per cent withholding tax merely seems like a hasty and belated attempt to accept something—anything—so long as it isn't the Ruml plan.

The Inflation Argument

As for the fear of adding fuel to inflation, which Mr. Paul purports to believe would happen if 1942 taxes were "skipped," it is perhaps as certain as any generalization can be that it is a well-nigh universal practice for people to pay last year's tax out of this year's income. Since that is the case, there is no free money lying around loose to spend, the magnitude of which would help break down inflation barriers.

The Treasury's willingness to "forgive" only in the lower brackets is flavored with philosophy of the New Deal. There is no political hurt in tax discrimination which bears down on the well-to-do. The Treasury's fear that the big fellows will not "get all that's coming to them," may postpone the day when the little fellows get their pay-as-you-go relief.

Mr. Ruml advanced his simple plan last summer, applicable in the main to wage earners. The Federal experts saw nothing in it. Had they been alive to its possibilities, pay-as-you-go might have been in effect now. But today, the talk is that the plan won't be ready until next fall. Of course, a withholding tax presents administrative difficulties. But in view of the tremendous tax burden, Congress and its Committees owe it to the taxpayer to show more speed and less pride of authorship; more statesmanship and less opportunism.

Plan for Farmers to Pool Trucks Given by Eastman

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has announced a plan by which farmers can pool their trucks without violating anti-trust laws.

Farmers who want to pool transportation facilities to conserve tires and other equipment can appoint committees and submit plans to him which, upon his approval, can be adopted without fear of prosecution.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The past year, though fraught with both pleasant and unpleasant surprises, is generally interpreted by financial experts here as having been a period of slow but marked improvement for British banking and industry as a whole.

Of outstanding importance were the fact that 1942 established a record in the circulation of credit, the banks reported higher profits than in 1941, and the stock markets showed steady progress, in keeping with the improvement in news from the battlefronts.

The circulation of credit cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House for the whole of 1942 was £48,656,-820,000, or 13.1 per cent more than for 1941, and 8.3 per cent more than the previous high record of 1929. The biggest volume cleared on a single day was that for December 31, 1942, which was £282,-284,000.

This record of last year is not surprising in view of the expansion in the volume of bank deposits, but, at the same time, since the purely financial circulation of credit has been very much smaller during the war than in earlier years (£3,907,000 in 1942 as compared with £376,143,000 in 1929), these clearing figures are not a reliable index of the changes in the rate of credit circulation. They do, however, bear out the reports of credit expansion, shown in most other financial statistics.

Bank Profits Rise

A natural result of this expansion of credit is the rise in bank profits. The annual statement of the "Big Five" (Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial, and Westminster Banks) show higher profits—£7,260,000, or 6 per cent more than in 1941: and though two of these banks have not reported increases above profits of 1929, the aggregate of all of them is 5.9 per cent higher than the profits of that peak year.

The following table shows the position in published profits and dividends paid for 1929, 1941, and 1942 and percentage paid in each period.

Published Profits and Dividends

	1929	1941	1942
Barclays	£2,331,580 14%	£1,353,303 14%	£1,529,744 14%
Lloyds	2,542,084 16⅔%	1,274,199 12%	1,364,082 12%
Midland	2,665,042 18%	1,969,288 16%	1,997,132 16%
National Provincial	†2,189,704 18%	*1,057,783 15%	1,132,018 15%
Westminster	2,160,584 20%	1,189,686 18%	1,237,585 18%

†Profits computed before charging tax on dividends. *After tax on dividend. Figure on previous basis, £1,768,739.

The position relative to the 1929 peak year can be gathered very simply from the following estimates, where 1929=100.

	Peak	1941	1942
Barclays	100	97.7	110.7
Lloyds	100	84.2	90.3
Midland	100	124.2	126.3
National Provincial	100	96.2	103.3
Westminster	100	92.5	96.5
"Big Five" aggregate	100	99.6	105.9

While it is true that there may be a wide disparity between published profits and real bank earnings, there can be little doubt but that the undisclosed margin of current earnings can hardly be less in 1942 than in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war; seeing that there has been an expansion of nearly 55 per cent in bank assets since that time.

Profits have not kept pace with the growth of profit-earning resources, mainly because of the impossibility of reinvesting the proceeds of maturing investments in such a way as to obtain the same return, and to the decline in the bank's best-earning assets, "advances to customers."

The rates of interest earned by Treasury Bills, Treasury Deposits, Receipts, and 2½ per cent National War Bonds are very low in comparison with what was obtained by the banks in peace times and hence profits have not increased in proportion with the war growth in deposits. In fact, the dividends of the banks only equal about 4 per cent of their total capital and reserves due to shareholders.

Two Big Issues

During the past year, two important government issues were made. The one, in April, was for the Savings Bonds 3 per cent of 1955-65 to be replaced by an issue of 3 per cent, 1960-70; and the other was a new issue of 2½ per cent National War Bonds of 1951-53, as from Dec. 1, to replace the 2½ per cent issue of 1949-51 withdrawn on Nov. 30.

The record of the Stock Market in 1942 showed steady progress. The entry of the United States into the war was the forerunner of big things to come and encouraging company statements and dividend announcements as well as good results from the fighting forces have done much to bolster up trading and to improve the position of the industrial market.

The Financial New Index of Share Values registered 93.7 on Dec. 28, 1942, as compared with 79.7 at the end of 1941. (The low point last year was 74.8 on March 23.)

The Cunard Steam Ship Preference Issue provided one of the most spectacular price movements of 1942 when they advanced to new high levels following the decision of the Board to pay off all the arrears of dividends on these stocks, and so paving the way for a distribution on the Ordinary Shares.

The Courtauld arbitration award, the resumption of dividends by Richard Thomas, the South Wales steel and tinplate combine and the English Electric-Napier deal were among the other important company events of the year.

Value of Listed Stocks Highest Since 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the average price of all stocks listed was $28.16 a share on Jan. 30, the highest since Sept. 1, 1941.

A month earlier the average was $26.39 a share and on Jan. 31, 1942, it was $24.70 a share.

The exchange reported that at the end of Jan. 1, 240 stock issues were listed, aggregating 1,470,369,-358 shares for a total value of $41,-410,585,043. On Dec. 31, 1942, there were 1,238 issues, or 1,470,502,630 shares, for a total market value of $38,811,728,666.

New Jersey Zinc Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The New Jersey Zinc Co. reported net income of $7,231,396, or $3.68 a share, in 1942, compared with $9,592,871, or $4.88 a share, in the preceding year.

Retail Sales Running Below Record in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade this week followed a steady pattern with South, Southwest, and Pacific Coast sections indicating new highs for the season but with nation-wide total sales continuing below last year's record high, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Inclement weather continued to hamper operations in several parts of the country, but low temperatures again stimulated interest in winter merchandise such as overcoats, women's cloth and fur coats, warm underwear and blankets. Rubber and overshoe sales increased.

Despite unfavorable weather, early interest in women's spring suits was reportedly surprisingly good and consequently good demand was noted for accessory lines. Brisk activity in shoes was credited in part to anticipatory buying. Men's clothing and furnishings lagged substantially behind women's wear.

Price appeal ruled in initial response to mid-winter furniture promotions—unlike January sales of personal merchandise and white goods, where quality was emphasized more. Fairly good demand was reported, although results were often limited by weather.

Vigorous promotions were made in mattresses and case goods. Cities reported brisk sales in small house furnishings as well as apparel and food. Cutlery and metalware plus promoted items moved readily.

Wholesale activity was at a good pace and largely dominated by spring trade shows. Sales frequently failed to reflect exceptional market demand because of widespread use of voluntary allotments.

Depleted durable goods stocks and exceptionally heavy buying last year were held partly responsible for lower dollar volume this year but some sources suggested victory taxes and the eastern pleasure driving ban contributed. Sales generally were estimated 4 to 9 per cent below a year ago.

Regional percentage decreases were: New England 11 to 16, East 13 to 17, Midwest 8 to 11, Northwest 4 to 7; increases: South 0 to 3, Southwest 8 to 11, Pacific Coast 2 to 5.

Elected Director

Henry S. Marlor

Elected a director, vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the United States Rubber Co. Mr. Marlor started as a factory foreman 31 years ago and became general manager of two of the company's most important divisions, footwear and fuel cell. He will continue as general manager of the latter division.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 30

Deductions for Contributions (Part 2)

Contributions and gifts which are allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes must be of a character falling within the limitations set by law. The law defines five categories of contributions which are allowable as deductions to individuals up to 15 per cent of the net income computed before the deduction is made:

(1) Contributions to or for the use of the United States or any of its political subdivisions or possessions, provided the contributions are to be used solely for public purposes, are deductible. If a contribution is for the benefit of the donor, however, and not for public purposes, such a contribution would not be deductible.

(2) Contributions made to a corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation created or organized in the United States or any of its possessions or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States, no part of the earnings of which inures to the benefit of any individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is attempting to influence legislation, and which is organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the following purposes: (a) charitable, (b) religious, (c) educational, (d) scientific, (e) prevention of cruelty to animals or children, are deductible.

Such organizations would include the Red Cross, Community Chests, the U. S. O., the British War Relief Society, Inc., and other war relief organizations if organized in the United States. Religious contributions would include all contributions and assessments paid to religious groups, including pew rents, and church "assessments" and "dues." Contributions for educational purposes would include those made to nonprofit schools and universities, Boy Scouts, the D. A. R., and like organizations, and to other nonprofit educational organizations. Contributions to organizations for scientific purposes would include nonprofit research foundations and other nonprofit research foundations and other nonprofit domestic organizations engaged in research.

(3) Contributions are also deductible if made to a domestic fraternal society operating under the lodge system, but only if the contributions are to be used for one of the purposes listed above. Dues and membership fees in such societies are not deductible.

(4) Contributions made to organizations of United States war veterans and auxiliaries are deductible if such organizations, units, or societies are organized in the United States or any American possession, and in no part of the net earnings of the organization is for the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

In addition to contributions of the character indicated above, certain other contributions are allowable, as a business expense, to a taxpayer engaged in trade or business, if the contribution is in furtherance of his trade or business. Such contributions would include donations to a Chamber of Commerce or to trade associations, if such contributions are in general furtherance of one's trade or business, and are not for the purpose of influencing legislation.

A contribution may be made in money or property, but if in property, then the amount of the contribution is measured by the fair market value of the property at the time of the contribution.

In preparing a Federal income tax return the amount shown in item 12 for contributions must be supported by a schedule showing the names of the organizations to which the contributions were made and the amounts contributed.

A. & P. Declares Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. today declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on the common, compared with $2 paid at this time last year and three dividends of $1 each in subsequent quarters of 1942. The payment will be made Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 9.

Babson Would Give Farmers More Workers

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Florida — Through the courtesy of my neighbor, W. Paul Starkey, one of America's most successful farmers, I have just returned from an inspection trip of large truck farms. These are the thousand-acre tracts which raise the peas, beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers and other fresh vegetables which you are eating.

These farmers want no money from the Government. All they ask is the right to buy plows, tractors and trucks and obtain a supply of workers. This last is the most needed of all. Let me give a few illustrations.

Farmers from everywhere are writing that they are not able to secure trucks and necessary tools. The potato farmers are very outspoken in their attitude regarding the Washington bureaucrats. It seems that the Government has been making promises to them that labor would be supplied. However, a good many potato growers had their potatoes frozen in the ground. These are now practically telling the Government representatives that they are going to reduce their acreage, or stop production altogether, unless they have more assurance that labor will be given them.

Longer Factory Week Wanted

Farm organizations rightfully demand that the working week be increased from 40 hours to 54, so that one-third of the people in manufacturing industries could be returned to the farms. They take the stand that there is no reason for the farmers to be short of labor while men in manufacturing industries are working such short hours. It is certain that unless the Government immediately takes a more liberal attitude relative to the needs of farmers for labor, gasoline, tires and other equipment needs, there will be a decreased production of farm products.

Even now there are indications of a drastic shortage of feed. The Government says that farmers should produce more hogs, cattle, and chickens and yet it forgets the importance of sufficient feed for livestock. There are indications that farm wages may go as high as 60 to 70 cents per hour. This could, of course, mean vastly increased prices on all food products including canned foods and frozen foods. The United States is truly facing a food panic unless Washington wakes up.

I understand there is some justice in paying war workers who remain at home their present high wages, while soldiers get only $50 and keep a month. This is because when a soldier goes to war, the family income is considerably reduced. Hence, in order for the family to keep up a decent standard of living, those who do not go to war should receive higher wages. Granting that the above is fair, there is, however, no logical reason why those at home should not work as long hours as those who are drafted.

The soldier boys work from sunrise to sunset. They, moreover, work hard—far harder than any home war workers are working. Certainly, the working-hours for all of us should be the same. If so, this would enable war plants to release the necessary help which the farmers need. Longer hours for factory workers is the answer to the farmer's problems; while longer hours for all of us would do much to shorten the war. Otherwise, there may arise a demand that soldiers and farm workers all be paid the same wages.

Truth About Inflation

In this connection, let me say a final word on inflation: Paying taxes does not stop inflation; it merely delays it. Buying War Bonds does not prevent inflation; it merely postpones it. The money which the Government receives from taxes and bonds is not destroyed. It is immediately paid out again to wage workers and their employers. This money is now increasing and piling up in banks and pocketbooks to the tune of billions.

Only one thing will prevent inflation and a postwar crash. This is to put all of us in uniform on army pay and on army hours. Factory and farm workers would get $50 per month and "keep": while executives and employees would get the present officers' pay. Except as needed to take care of obligations, all private incomes over a small figure would probably need to be frozen for the duration. The wealthy, however, would be glad to agree to this if everyone is treated alike and made to work the same number of hours.

The simple truth is that England, Canada and the United States are trying to win this war and at the same time play politics. This means "soak the well-to-do (there are no more rich), and pamper union labor." This is just because labor controls more votes. The war with Germany could be settled in a few months if the political leaders of these three countries had the courage to put us all in uniform and make all of us at home work like the soldiers in the army. I hope President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill discussed this when in Africa.

But to return to the farmers and their need of more labor, trucks and other supplies—there is another reason why we should be sympathetic with them now. This is because after the war, the farmers are liable to get an awful licking. Hence, both for the farmers' good and for the nation's, let us be helpful to them now as to all reasonable requests.

Lend-Lease Gains Hailed By Wadsworth

NEW YORK (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth Jr., (R) of New York, highly praised operations of the lend-lease arrangement between the United Nations and said he hoped there never would be an accounting of the money and materials involved in it.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the Bond Club, attended by several hundred prominent men in Wall Street, the former New York Senator now in the House, also described the present Army and Navy as "the best planned we have ever had," but was critical of the way the manpower situation was being handled.

"The lend-lease thing is working far better than any of us ever suspected it could work," Mr. Wadsworth said in discussing hearings recently held by the Foreign Relations Committee of the House on extension of Lend-Lease.

"The interesting and gratifying thing is that we are receiving from our allies such enormously important and indeed valuable supplies and services in return for the things we supply," he added.

"The whole philosophy of lend-lease is that each nation shall contribute to the gaining of the victory in proportion to its ability to contribute, and that the dollars and cents side of the thing does not count.

"If a tiny little nation contributes all it can and a great big nation like ours also contributes all it can, then both have contributed equally. The dollar sign nor the pound sterling sign is not important. There may be a striking of balance some day but I venture to express the hope that our people will never try to say some ally of ours owes us so many dollars when this war is over."

Mr. Wadsworth said he regretted "the work or fight" order of the Manpower Commission early this week but did not question the motives behind it.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AN EXPERIENCED, Protestant couple, cook-houseworker; butler-houseman, with station driving; good salary; own room, bath, and sitting room; family consists of two adults, three children, 11, 7, and 3, and children's nurse. SHIELDS, Box 733, Glen Head, L. I. Tel. Glen Cove 4208.

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New Girl Star Is Found Playing Florida Links

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Southern skies in winter months are the ones which the golf astronomers annually train their telescopes in a search for new stars, and on the Miami (Fla.) links, scientists (golf writers) think they may have discovered a new one, even in this season of almost total eclipse in golfing affairs. Once again it is a girl.

Last winter it was Miss Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., who at first merely twinkled and later blazed as the North Star itself as she reached her competitive pinnacle by defeating the brilliant Dorthy Kirby of Atlanta in the final of the annual Miami-Biltmore women's invitation. She also won the Palm Beach invitation, the women's South Atlantic at Ormond Beach, and a 54-hole medal play invitation at Havana; won several qualifying medals, and otherwise comported herself as a prospective national or even international, champion.

"Babe" Wolf

This newest prospect, even younger than Miss Tainter was last year, is the 17-year-old Olive Wolf, Rollins College student at Orlando, nicknamed Babe. She stands 5ft. 9½in., which might lead to the conclusion that she came by the "Babe" in much the same fashion that "Wee Willie" Wilson, pro at York Harbor, Maine, and Pinehurst, N. C., drew that label because he stands six feet three. But in "Babe" Wolf's case it was merely being the baby of a family of three children.

Like that other "Babe" of women's golfing fame, "Babe" Didriksen, the swattingest swatter of all time in the women's ranks, this "Babe" Wolf is accredited with being an exceptionally long hitter, with long arms and big hands supplementing her large frame and powerful build. The tournament in which she sprang so suddenly into the limelight was played at the Miami Country Club and was lacking in the attendance of national highlight performers such as the aforementioned Miss Tainter and Miss Kirkby, and such others as Louise Suggs, Grace Amory, Mary Jane Garman, Ellamae Williams and others of the customary "Southern Circuit" group.

Less Experienced

It was "Babe" Wolf who, to judge from reports, gave the latest Miami tournament its real tang. She is far short of the player, right now, that Georgia Tainter proved herself to be last winter, but she has had much less experience. This Miami tournament was only the second Miss Wolf ever had entered. She was in one a year ago at Orlando and made the third flight. She didn't expect to do anything in this Miami affair, in fact, expected to be right back in college for a chemistry test the day after the qualifying round.

She felt like going home, anyway, when in qualifying she rolled up a 99, driving far but making plenty of mistakes from then on. Having qualified in the first flight, much to her surprise, she decided to remain at least one more day. The opportunity to play a little more golf, rather than the expectation of going further in the tournament, was the incentive. After her 18 holes in the qualifying round she did not sit down and moan over her poor play, but went out and played 18 more, to try to correct her faults and get in more play. One day during the week she played 45 holes before darkness set in.

Finished Even

In the first match play round, Miss Wolf got in a little extra golf not on the schedule, for she and Mrs. Georgia Miller finished the regular 18 all even. At the third extra the advantage lay with Mrs. Miller until the Orlando youngster, very shaky at the time, slammed one from the back edge of the green into the cup. Her chemistry exam on a Wednesday had gone by the board, and now she had to miss the geometry test on Friday. But the school principal had told her it would be all right; she could make them up the following week.

Having squeaked through the first match play round, she tackled Margie Odom in the second and trimmed her 3 and 2, then took on Margie's more formidable sister, Evelyn Odom, co-medalist in the qualifying round, and downed her 5 and 4. It was in this match that Miss Wolf played the kind of golf that she hopes sometime to play regularly—only three bad holes in the round.

Instead of a story-book ending, with a title of "A New Star Has Risen," Miss Wolf in the 36-hole final, sliced her drives, lost her distance, made other mistakes and was beaten 8 and 6 by Mrs. Charles Harting, Florida State champion and co-medalist in this tournament. However, as experience is a great teacher and Miss Wolf seems to have all the qualifications, we anticipate hearing more of her in the future.

No Comment Made By the President On 1943 Baseball

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt withheld any definite answer yesterday to press conference queries as to the future of professional baseball in the light of the War Manpower Commission's attitude that draft-age men in non-deferrable jobs should find war work or face induction.

Last year he endorsed the idea of playing the game during war but the 1943 season approaches with the prospects obscure.

Asked about the issue he simply laughed, then commented that the matter had come up in his mail yesterday. He said he had referred it to a committee of two—Presidential Secretaries Marvin H. McIntyre and Stephen Early, but had received no recommendation yet.

Barons Purchase Whole Ball Club

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6 (AP)—The Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association bought a whole ball club to help relieve the shortage of manpower on the roster.

President Paul Florence announced the entire roster of 23 men of the Anniston, Ala., team of the Southern League had become his property.

Florence does not yet know how many of the 23 are in the armed forces, or how many will report for practice next month.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mel Ott formally signed two-year player-manager contract with New York Giants at estimated salary of $28,000 annually.

Three Years Ago

First Baseman Dick Siebert and Catcher Frankie Hayes listed among Philadelphia Americans' seven holdouts.

Five Years Ago

Chicago's football Bears defeated Washington Redskins, 16 to 10, at Miami.

Around The Hub

'Pics Face Rovers

Having beaten Philadelphia Falcons 6-5 last night to secure their hold on third place, the Boston Olympics come right back with another Eastern League game against the second-place New York Rovers at the Garden tonight. The face-off is listed for 8:15 p. m. Hero of last night's encounter was Veteran Bob Jeremiah, who scored three goals, the last coming at 19:51 to win the contest.

Meanwhile the Bruins were in Montreal today for their game with Canadiens tonight. Their cause was not helped by Jack Shewchuk's call home for his Army exam, for that leaves the B's with only two regular defensemen, Flash Hollett and Johnny Crawford. Dit Clapper, who is not ready to return to action, may be pressed into limited service. Bruins and Canadiens come to Boston tomorrow for a game at the Garden in the evening.

Canadiens, incidentally, have been traveling at almost as fast a pace as have been the league-leading Bruins. The Rossmen have earned 18 points in their last 14 games, while Dick Irvin's crew has come up with 17. In seven games between the two clubs this season, Bruins hold a 4-3 edge in victories and a 24-21 edge in goals.

Often you hear it said and see it written that big league baseball should not try to operate in the weeks ahead. It is pointed out that with manpower at a premium, the ball player should at least work in a defense plant or some other essential industry during the week, and do his playing on week ends and holidays only. As drastic as this plan first sounds, it could be put into operation. However, right or wrong, the magnates may eventually be forced to make such a move, either by the War Manpower Commission or poor week-day attendance.

The Harvard basketball varsity, with a record of seven wins and the same number of defeats, will play its first home game in three weeks at the Indoor Athletic Building this evening against B. U. The Crimson also sent five men to the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden tonight. The quintet includes Bill Bingham, Jr., Jim Wheeler, Weston Flint, and Jack Edelman, the one-mile relay team, and Capt. Don MacKinnon, in the hurdles.

Briefs . . . The sixth annual Massachusetts speed skating championships, moved back from Jan. 31, are scheduled tomorrow afternoon at Worcester . . . Jim Farrell, for 13 years custodian of equipment at Dillon Field House, severs connections with Harvard this week end to accept a position with Rivett Latne and Grinder, Inc . . . The fourth annual Open Giant Slalom for men and women is booked at Cranmore Mountain, North Conway, tomorrow afternoon, if you have any way of getting up there.

The New England figure skating championships, which opened today at The Skating Club of Boston, are concluded tomorrow . . . University of Vermont was leading after the first day's competition in the intermediate division of the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet at Lewiston yesterday with 195.56 points to 188.06 for Bates, 167.46 for M. I. T., and 160.67 for Worcester Tech . . . Yale swimmers dunked Dartmouth 41-34 for the Indian's first defeat of the year yesterday. Alan Ford of the Elis smashed the Dartmouth pool record with a 1:37.7s. clocking in the 150-yard backstroke. He also helped the medley relay threesome set a pool mark of 2:55.4s.

Has Hands Full

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—John Maskas, an all-state football tackle at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has his hands full.

Maskas is Tech's heavyweight wrestler, and when the Gobbler boxers take on an opponent, Maskas is the team's heavyweight boxer. He practices wrestling one day and switches to boxing the next.

Maskas hails from Monessen, Pa.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Spring Pictures Which Linger

And still the memories come—pictures of spring training adventures in the sun country—days which now seem very distant.

It was a blistering hot mid-March afternoon in old Havana. Tropical Stadium was jammed with home folk. They buy seats, but seldom use them. They stand and shout, waving arms, programs and the cushions which they rented for 10 cents; they race up and down the aisles, from one end of the Stadium to the other—just about the greatest baseball fandom in the world.

This day the home folk had turned out to watch an all-star Cuban nine play the Boston Red Sox. The Cubans were small, most of them, and the Red Sox had Jimmie Foxx, Joe Cronin, Ted Williams and a few other broad-shouldered sluggers. How those little fellows in the odd collection of uniforms could hold the powerful big leaguers under 15 or 20 runs remained a deep pregame mystery.

Team Inspired

But not for long. Before the game was two innings old it became apparent—much to the delight of the crowd—that this home team was not going to be pushed around. It was not going to be because it had as much hustle and fight as any ball club you ever saw; and even when short on ability, a club like that will get along. Inspired by the cheers of the fans behind them, the Cuban boys were sensational, robbing their more famous rivals of hits and holding potential extra-base drives to mere singles.

A little southpaw, no bigger than the clubhouse boy, was pitching for the Cubans. He would lift his right leg high and fire away, all the while flashing a mouthful of white teeth in a grin of defiance, daring the big leaguers to hit the ball. By the eighth inning, with the score tied at one-all, the Sox were a quiet, tight-lipped gang, obviously beaten, but giving everything they had to try and blast the Cubans right out of the Stadium.

Victory Sweet

But when the home boys bunted, sacrificed and singled home a lone tally in the ninth, that was the ball game; and the picture which followed still lingers.

Out of the stands poured the crowd, hurling cushions, hats and anything else that wasn't nailed down. Out to the mound they rushed, up on their shoulders they lifted the pitcher and around the infield they marched, singing a collection of songs.

Looking on stood a silent band of Red Sox, who by now were feeling rather glad that they had lost. Victory never was sweeter than on that hot afternoon in Havana.

There was another picture, at St. Petersburg. The Braves were training at Waterfront Park, on Tampa Bay, and camp life was dull. The club had finished low in the National League the season before and seemed destined to repeat in the months ahead. Bill McKechnie was doing his best to create stories for the writers, but color was sadly lacking.

Not Ordinary

Then, without warning, one of the best tales of the spring broke in our faces. Out of the clubhouse one morning ran a lean, hatchet-faced, mahogany-tanned, well-knit fellow, by now in his late forties, with McKechnie's permission to get some exercise. As he jogged around the outfield and up to the batting cage, there was something about his stride and the swing of his shoulders that made you think: this is no ordinary ball player.

And then the stranger stepped to the plate and started swinging!

To the baseball eye, nothing carries the thrill of the line drives of a great hitter; and as this stranger swung sharply, driving balls first to left, then center, then right, you knew that here, indeed, was a truely great hitter—like a character out of fiction.

How McKechnie would like to have turned back the clock about 15 years and pulled out a contract! But retired and contented, Edd Roush's baseball was behind him, although you never would have suspected it that day.

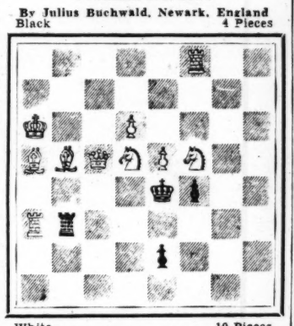
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

February 6, 1943

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2525

By Julius Buchwald, Newark, England
Black 4 Pieces

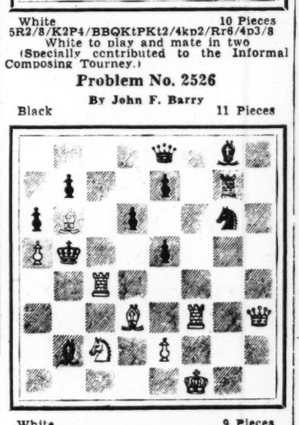


White 10 Pieces
5R2/8/K2P4/BBQKtPKt2/4kp2/Rr6/4p3/8
White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2526

By John F. Barry

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
4q1b1/1p2p1r1/pB1p2kt1/Pk2p3/2R5/-/-/B1R1G/1bKt1P3/5K2
White to play and mate in three

(A great problem by one of Boston's greatest players and composers. Selected by the editors for "A Sketchbook of American Chess Problemists.")

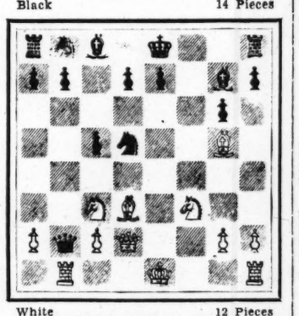
Solutions to Problems

No. 2523. B-Kt2
No. 2524. 1. B-Q2 threatens
2. Q-B5
1. . . . . B-K2
2. Q-Q6
1. . . . . RxP
2. Q-KB6
1. . . . . BxP or B-R4
2. Q-B2
The Black P at KKt5 stops a second solution with B-B2

End-Game No. 650. White wins: 1 Kt-R5ch, K-R; 2 Q-R6, R-KKt; 3 P-Q6, Q-B; 4 R-K8, Resigns.

End-Game No. 651

Black 14 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win
(Reti-Euwe, Rotterdam, 1920. Submitted by B. Barnes of Winnipeg.)

Spielmann

The passing of Rudolph Spielmann has been reported from Stockholm, where he took refuge from Austria. In 1927 he played in the New York tournament. He was never in the top rank but he always played aggressive, interesting games and he had many European successes. His book, "The Art of Sacrifice in Chess," appeared in English in 1936. Unlike many European masters, he escaped to the relative security of neutral Sweden.

New York Team Play

One of the features of the New York winter chess season has been the Metropolitan Chess League team tournament. This year the champion Marshall Chess Club team will not be challenged by its traditional rival, the Manhattan Chess Club, which will be unrepresented. Other possible rivals, however, will be the Queens Chess Club, West Side Y. M. C. A., Bronx-Empire, City College, North Jersey or London Terrace chess clubs. Play is scheduled to begin Feb. 20.

New World Chess Club

New York has a new chess club, the New World, at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. A championship tournament with more than 30 contestants is being played.

Forsyth Notation

From time to time readers inquire about the notation beneath each problem diagram. This, the Forsyth notation, is a simple way of giving the diagrammed position. Capitals are for White pieces; small letters, Black. Numbers represent empty squares. Begin at the upper left-hand corner. Take No. 2525, for example. 5R2 means 5 empty squares and then a White Rook and two empty squares. 8 means 8 vacant squares. K2P4 means White King, 2 empty squares, a White Pawn, and 4 empty squares.

Marshall Game

The annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club, now in progress, finds A. E. Santasiere undefeated with 5-0. But M. Hanauer, another former club and state champion, has scored 5½-½. Here is how he won from Carl Pilnick, strong youthful Bronx expert.

French Defense

Hanauer White	Pilnick Black	Hanauer White	Pilnick Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Q-Kt5	P-Q5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-K2	P-B6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 KtxQP	Q-Kt2
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	20 PxBP	R-QKt;
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 QxP	R-KB
6 BxB	QxB	22 KR-K	Q-Kt7ch
7 Q-Q2	P-QR3	23 K-Q2	R-B
8 P-B4	P-QB4	24 R-K3	QxP
9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	25 P-B6	P-QR4
10 Castles	P-QKt4	26 Q-Kt4	P-R5
11 P-KKt3	Kt-Kt3	27 Kt-Kt3	PxKt
12 PxP	QxP	28 Q-Kt4	K-Q
13 Kt-Q4	Kt-B5	29 QxRch	K-B2
14 BxKt	KtPxB	30 Q-Q6ch	K-Q
15 KtxKt	QxKt	31 K-K	Q-R2
16 P-B5	B-Q2	32 Q-K7ch	Resigns

Correspondence Game

From the Australasian Chess Magazine comes this exciting correspondence game, won by R. G. Wade from Dr. E. W. Bennett. White's final move must have been quite unexpected.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Wade White	Bennett Black	Wade White	Bennett Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Castles	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 QRxKt	P-K4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 Q-B2	PxP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	14 PxP	Kt-B3
5 P-K3	Castles	15 R-K	Q-Q3
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	16 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt5
7 R-B	P-B3	17 R-KKt3	B-R4
8 B-Q3	PxP	18 R-KR3	B-Kt3
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	19 QxB	Resigns (a)
10 BxB	QxB		

(a) Black could continue but after 19 . . . RPxQ: 20 BxPch, RxB: 21 R-R8ch, KxR; 22 KtxRch, K-Kt: 23 KtxQ, he would be a pawn behind.

From Track to Cage

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—A 60-yard dash was responsible for Julius Rubin's decision to play basketball.

After Rubin had won the sprint in junior high school, the coach said to him, "As fast as you are, you ought to play basketball. I can make a basketball player out of you."

Now Rubin is co-captain of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute cage quintet.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agts
Boston	20	12	6	46	146	129
Detroit	16	9	10	42	116	85
Toronto	16	13	5	37	154	108
Chicago	12	11	11	35	112	113
Montreal	11	15	8	30	114	136
New York	7	22	6	20	105	176

Kurowski Signs

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George Kurowski, home-run hero of the final game of the World Series last fall, has signed a 1943 contract with the Cardinals. Terms were not disclosed.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

RUGS

UNCLAIMED RUGS FOR SALE ALSO NEW AND RECONDITIONED RUGS at REAL SAVINGS! ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners Since 1856" 130 Kemble Street, Boston Hig. 4100

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

SMALL car, reasonable; sedan; no dealers. Wm. Howley, 14 Irving St., Newton Center, Mass. Big. 4181 after 7 p. m. or Sunday.

1941 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY of Jan.-March; Readers' size. Reply to Box M-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Dairy Co. Since 1912

621 SO. 27TH STREET

SAVAGE'S BAKERY Try Our Delicious Soy Bread Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave. Phone 7-9180

MOBILE

DELCHAMPS STORES MOBILE, ALA. MONTGOMERY, ALA. PENSACOLA, FLA.

Belmont 2215 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin St.

HOFFMAN Furniture Company Mobile, Ala.

Gayfer's MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE Style—Quality—Price

GULF CITY LEATHER CO. 158 Government Street MOBILE, ALA.

RocheHome Equipment Co. "The Home of Everything for the Home" 256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743 Mobile, Ala.

Ford Quality Service DE VAN MOTOR CO. Ford—Mercury—Lincoln St. Joseph and St. Anthony Streets Phone Dex. 914

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc. 2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

La Salle CLEANERS & LAUNDRY 2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717 We Call for and Deliver

THE TIFFIN RESTAURANT Fourteen Years in Coral Gables 2308 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-9286 EVORIL B. GRUTE

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER 254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066 CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY Dealers In LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES 1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Phone 4-0267

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works ROOFING—HEATING Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces Petro NoKol Oil Burners 116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY 120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

CAMEL'S BELL 13 Years in Ormond Beach NOW LOCATED AT 206½ SEABREEZE BLVD. Exquisite and Individual Gifts — Beads Re-strung

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE Auto Supply & Service Stores TIRES BATTERIES BRAKE LINING Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

Shop and Save at B&B Super Market Fancy Groceries—Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food JACKSON STREET

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc. The Ladies' Trading Place Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods 1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FAILING'S The Home of Good Shoes 1113 First Street Daily new arrivals of Cruise wear in all the lovely colors—hats and shoes to match.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry CASH AND CARRY PRICES Downtown Office 23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

F. P. CROMWELL 220 W. Forsyth Street Local Agent for GREYHOUND LINES PHONE 5-6171

LAKELAND

LAKELAND French Dry Cleaners 112 West Main Street PHONE 2187

ARMSTRONG'S GRILL 205 So. Kentucky Avenue

ADA'S BEAUTY SHOP 212 West Lemon Street PHONE 29-131

H. H. ALLSOPP All Kinds of Insurance MARBLE ARCADE PHONE 24-511

BUY CULLER PRINTING Commercial Publication—Book 808 North Florida Avenue

MIAMI

Bayshore Cleaners Cleaning and Laundry 6810 Biscayne Boulevard PHONE 7-2616

GRANDMA'S Kitchen CAFETERIA LUNCHES — DINNERS Delicious Food—Moderate Prices 108 S. E. FIRST AVE. MIAMI

INSIST ON "HOME MILK" by MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MIAMI Phone 2-7606 FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Economy Exterminators Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker Miami: Tel. 3-5250 Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE In the Heart of Downtown Miami KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING Kodachrome — Kodacolor 159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI PHONE 2-0463

TANNER GROCERY STORES "Where the Best Costs Less" 1753 Northeast Second Avenue 1263 West Flagler Street 1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First It's the SMART way to save! 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style Mary's Hat Shop MARY F. KEMP 161 S. E. First St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

Nationally Advertised Shoes At a Savings of 25% or More WOMEN'S SHOES ONLY DUNLAP SHOE STORE 10 N. E. First Street, Miami

Skagseth Stationery Co. Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491 Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Ask for McARTHUR Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc. Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products 169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Fine Furniture Since 1925 DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION Open 9-5 daily RICHARD PLUMER 155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

IVES Certified DAIRY FLORIDA'S FIRST Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby Miami Phone 3-2060

Up-to-Date WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY BAUER'S WATCH SHOP 50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc. Insurance for Everything 404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

INSURANCE To cover every need Home—Auto—Savings—Business Baker Insurance Agency, Inc. W W BAKER Pres. 1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY 2534 North Miami Avenue GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY 4 Super Markets 27 N. W. 5 St. 665 N. W. 36 St. 2425 S. W. 8 St. 1301 West Flagler St.

Metropolitan LAUNDRY CLEANERS and DYERS 1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A. Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed 1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

ROCKMOOR GROCERY Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You 5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue 4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Clyde Court Beauty Salon Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson 200 S. E. First Ave. Phone 2-1440 Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MIAMI, FLA. Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades The J. H. HAGOOD CO. 1807 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

RESTAURANTS

Texas Finest Dining Places Milam CAFETERIAS • Plantation food • Southern hospitality • An atmosphere of distinction and charm San Antonio Austin Fort Worth

BOSTON

A Delicious Piping Hot TURKEY SANDWICH ON TOAST with Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce Potato 35¢ Every Sunday!

Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

CAFE AMALFI 8 WESTLAND AVENUE 1 Block from The Mother Church Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheons and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service Open Sundays noon to 8 222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow— Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining. Luncheon Noon to 2:30 Dinner 6 to 8:30 Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 Longwood Towers 20 Chapel Street, Brookline

For Delicious Southern Fried Chicken visit TOPSY'S CHICKEN COOP 294 Harvard St. (next to Coolidge Cor. Theatre) OTHER LOCATIONS: Lowell and Lawrence Boulevard, Lowell Newburyport Turnpike, Saugus Boston and Providence Turnpike

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT" ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS Established 1899 147 W. 43rd ST. 152 W. 44th ST. AT TIMES SQUARE CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c CLUB DINNERS from 75c A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

Saratoga Inn LUNCHEON - TEA - DINNER 11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M. For lovers of good food 328 N. CHARLES ST.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER MEZZANINE FLOOR LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays— 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

★

LLOYD PRINTING

1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
See Demonstration
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
56 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
• NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Bowl Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction at Popular Prices
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ORLANDO

Gloria Hat Shoppe
Individual styles modeled just for you. Also will be found in this exclusive Shoppe, Ready-to-Wear and Dressy Hats for the young and matron. Your patronage is cordially solicited.
INEZ THOMAS

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dine at "The Colonnade"
Home Cooking at Reasonable Prices
Free Parking CLOSED SUNDAYS
Phone 20122 413 N. Orange Avenue

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

"Our work will please you"
ASF
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

LADIES' APPAREL
McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Southern Dairies **Sealtest**
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Mabel Raquet
SPORTWEAR
Florida Theatre Bldg., St. Petersburg

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POLARS
Velvet
ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 939 5TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
★
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Electrical Gifts Are Scarce
Let Us Hold Your Selections for You.
We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last . . . —
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits
Fine King Oranges, Temples and Tongellos
Gift Boxes for Valentines
2702 South Dixie at Belverdere Road

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

Tipp's
MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SYNTHONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.
RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1930
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

European
Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LOCARNO—Hotel—Tea - Room
PESTALOZZIHOF Alkoholfrei.
Direkt bei Stadtpark und Seepromenade
Frau E. Steiner

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRAFEN 28.

BASEL

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.43

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

BERNE, SWITZERLAND
HUT **Balli**
Berne Neuengasse 41 Thun Bälliz 42
Burgdorf Ruetscheiengasse 8
HATS

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigner Koch, Kie Daheim Plätli stellt der Gast zusammen
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Stadtbahn Schneider
Vormals Lüo U.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Mollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bärengraben BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21.

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.97

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

KOLONIALWAREN
E. BÜRGI
Neubrückstr. 81 Tel. 3.71.61.
(GROCERIES)

BIEL

K. Tschöppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
27 Nidaugasse.
se recommande HOSIERY

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
Le Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
MME. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
(WOOLS)

LAUSANNE

CHAUSSURES
KELLER — CORBOZ
RUE PICHARD GRAND-PONT
LAUSANNE
(Footwear)

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE

STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 2.15.81
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

ST. GALL

CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

WINTERTHUR

DAMENSALON BÜCHI
empfiehlt sich für sorgfältige Bedienung
Graben 37 Tel. 2.36.23
(HAIRDRESSER)

ZURICH

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Meuler
Limmatquai 106 Zurich

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
Try it, please!

F. GAUTSCHI
Augustinergasse 22
empfiehlt sich für
Feldstecher, Thermometer sowie alle einschlägigen Artikel
(BAROMETERS)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
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Crossword Quiz Answers

M	I	C	H	A	E	L
O	▨	P	E	T	▨	O
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A	▨	A	N	I	▨	T
L	O	B	E	L	I	A

Union of South Africa

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The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
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52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

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is consistently good—because it is manufactured under the best conditions, in an up-to-date factory.
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Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Distinctive Quality and Service
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Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

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The Very Latest in Men's Ladies and Children's Footwear

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Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

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HEINDORFF HOUSE
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Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

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Invite You to See
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Men's Wear Specialists

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Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments

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W. B. ROSS
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for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address—208 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
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BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
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Queen Street, opp. Earle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

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SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

(Continued from previous page)

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq. Brisbane. Australia

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
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Free Delivery All Suburbs

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LADIES & MENS WATCHES
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BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
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RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
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ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

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GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate
Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST GEORGE'S TER PERTH W A

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

New Zealand

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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AUCKLAND

The FRIENDLY STORE
The Store Whose Aim Is Always to Maintain
QUALITY SERVICE VALUE
THE FARMERS'
Trading Co., Ltd., Auckland and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
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We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel 30-868

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Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch (Next Civic Theatre)

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
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271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms." Christchurch
36-171
22-495

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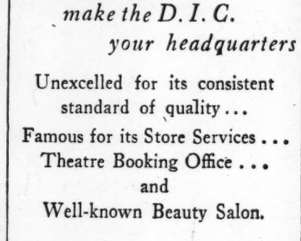
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Camera Club

R. E. Pike, Great Bend, Pa.

Only Town Flag?

Newbury, Mass., claims to have the only town flag in the United States. It dates from 1670 and is made of green linen, with a red St. George's Cross in the white canton.

Hobby Nobbing

By Irving Bacchus

Treasure Chests

Do you enjoy collecting souvenirs? Is the house overrun with your memos? Here's an idea for industrious hobbyists whose keepsakes are too large for small boxes and scrapbooks. Build a "treasure" chest.

Preparation of the chest is half the fun. First, search the basement and attic for an old trunk. If your own house doesn't yield results, inquire among friends and relatives. Your treasure chest will carry an added value if the trunk has a bit of family history behind it.

Begin the modernization process by giving the trunk a thorough cleaning. Rip out the lining and polish the bright-work.

Next step is to decide how your treasure chest will appear. Take care to note any raised floral designs in the metal parts and wooden frame. These should be considered in developing a color scheme.

Apply basic coats of paint and work in the designs afterward. Turning to the inside of the trunk, line with old white sheets and then add a calico to match the colors used on the exterior. Flour paste is used for applying the cloth. Upholstery tape and a few matched thumb tacks complete the lining accessories.

No critical materials are needed for this project, and such a receptacle may be extremely handy if you're contemplating any sort of change which will require the shelving of nonessential but beloved treasures for the duration.

Mrs. Mollie Rogers of Texas varies this idea a bit by cutting colored papers into small pieces, pasting the bits on odd pieces and applying lacquer. The items resemble fine Chinese lacquer work.

Whittling Profitable

Whittling "comes natural" to most rural Kentuckians, but Lancaster, Ky., can boast of a young bank employee who gets more from his whittling than shavings.

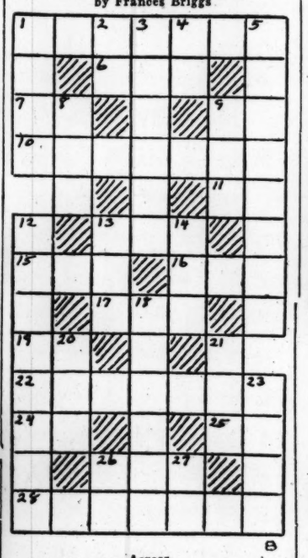
Al Stewart, who expects to get his master's degree some day from the University of Kentucky, partly whittled his way through that institution with a 50-cent pocket knife and a few stray pieces of wood. Now he has developed his carving ability into an interesting hobby.

Five years ago Stewart "started whittling out things" with his knife during his spare time. He discovered there was a market for his product, and one year sold enough carvings to buy his meals while attending the University of Kentucky. He whittles for fun now, preferring to keep his carvings, of which he has a big collection.

(A. P.)

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What did the "M" in George M. Cohan's name stand for?
6—Would you row, don, or pet an agouti?
7—Hush!
9—Average (abbr.).
10—What city is scene of opera "Marriage of Figaro"?
11—What were initials of famed "Jersey Lily"?
13—Mischievous child
15—How many acts in opera "Erminie"?
16—What is a portion of a curved line?
17—Would you eat or sew anabasse?
19—Charlotte is largest city in what State of U. S. (abbr.).
22—What is capital and principal port of Isle of Man?
24—Head (abbr.).
25—You and I.
26—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
28—The cardinal flower is a species of what?

Down

1—What is first name of Mr. Hart, American librettist and dramatist?
2—Candle power (abbr.).
3—What gas is used in balloons and airships?
4—Near.
5—What is a long lock of hair hanging prominently by itself?
8—To chop.
9—Every one.
12—What was pseudonym of Marie Henri Boyle, one of greatest of French novelists?
13—What are the only indigenous raptorial birds of Hawaii?
14—Would a tapoa tafa have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
18—What is first name of author of comedy "Ah, Wilderness"?
20—The hake is a member of what family?
21—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
23—What is any slender prickle or bristle?
26—What is 11th month of Jewish calendar?
27—Symbol for illinium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Parlor Stoves—Swiss Variety—*Aristocrats of Early Heating Equipment*

The black, much-ornamented parlor stove, familiar to most Americans, now making a temporary comeback by virtue of the oil shortage, appears a drab thing in comparison with the handsome old Swiss tile stoves pictured here. To Swiss in foreign lands a mere picture of one of them evokes happy memories of childhood, when toasting frozen toes on the oven's cozy seat was a special winter privilege.

Switzerland has always given the stove preference over the fireplace and gradually these stoves became triumphs of ceramic skill. Monochrome tiles, sometimes green, sometimes brown, were first used for their decoration. Later these tiles became more ornamental. Relief was employed, heraldic designs, personages and entire scenes, with and without inscriptions, were portrayed. The stove was no longer a square heating apparatus in the corner of the room. It became a shapely object of art, often with a handsome tower-like super-structure, with the opening for the fuel in the adjoining room.

The rather narrow space between the wall and the oven was frequently filled in with an elevated seat, with two or more steps leading to it. Sometimes there were even two of these cozy seats, one on either side of the big stove.

In modern 20th century Swiss homes the heating equipment is keeping pace with the march of progress, but in rural districts the friendly, comfortable tile oven, designed on simple lines, has retained its popularity.

Today the finest ornamental stoves in Switzerland are mostly found in castles and museums, but here and there, in old residences, one still encounters ovens whose ornamental tiles do homage to the four seasons of the year, to the blessings derived from humble labor in the fields, and other subjects.

A. Steiner

Various types of tile stoves still to be found in many private homes and museums in Switzerland.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: An eerie sensation, that—where the summit of Mount Debt keeps moving onward and upward, ahead of the climber.

Detroit News: With the usual basic training, and a couple of trips to the diner, eight cars back on any popular train, the soldier is ready for jungle warfare.

A Verse for Today...

Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God.—I Cor. 2:12

In Lighter Vein

Drat That Picture!

A lady who owned a fine engraving of the leaning Tower of Pisa noticed that every day, after the new parlor maid had dusted, the servant left the picture hanging crooked.

"Mary," the gracious lady of the house was finally moved to complain, "you're always hanging that picture of the tower crooked. Just look at it!"

"That's what I say, mum," the maid replied. "Just look at it! The only way I can get that terrible tower straight is to hang the picture crooked!"—Wall Street Journal.

Coolidge the Schoolboy

Calvin Coolidge was an unpredictable youngster in his "three R" days. One term a strict new teacher came to the little schoolhouse and instituted a harsh system of discipline.

Young Cal was the first to be caught whispering. He was dragged by the collar to the front of the room. There, the ferule-wielding instructor shook the future President—shook him so vigorously that one by one every button on his jacket and vest popped off.

The next day, however, Coolidge showed up with all his buttons—but not one on his clothing. Strung up on a thread, they were conspicuously displayed on his desk. This so amused the teacher that he dealt with young Coolidge more kindly from then on.—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWS ITEM— WAR WORKERS MAY SOON BE CARRYING TRANSPARENT LUNCH BOXES TO FACILITATE INSPECTION AT THE PLANT GATE.

SHMELTS FOR DINNER NO LESS
WE MAY GET TRANSPARENT SHOPPING BAGS
LET'S SEE, DID I PACK MY PAJAMAS OR NOT?
OR EVEN TRANSPARENT LUGGAGE
L.F. VAN ZELM
H-M-M A HOARDER
2 LUMPS SUGAR

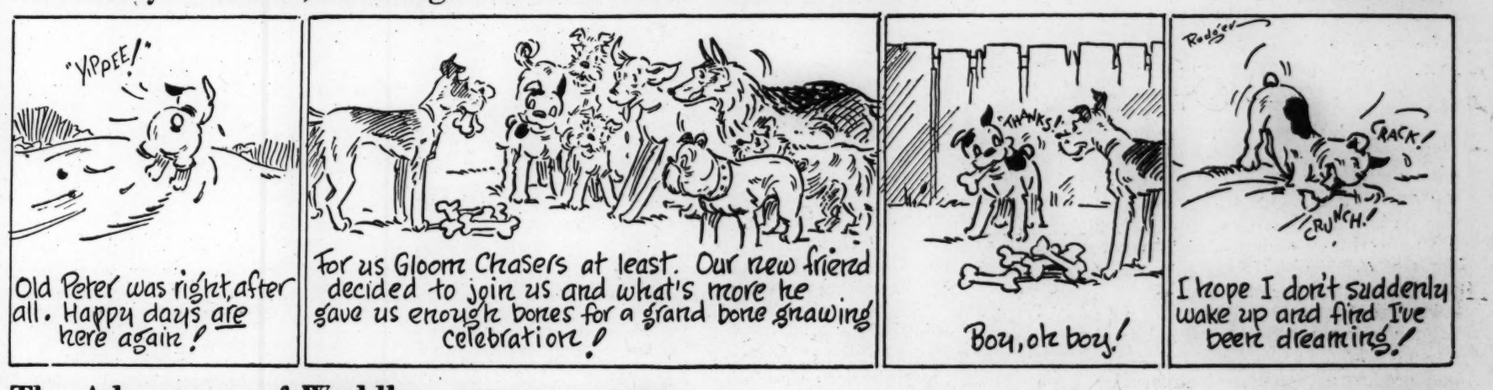
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Grand Illusion*

By Le Pelley

AH! I SMELL DINNER COOKING! WHAT IS IT? MMMMM
OFFHAND I WOULD SAY IT WAS STEAK... !!!
STILL—THERE'S A DISTINCT AROMA OF ONIONS—
NO—IT'S MOSTLY PORK CHOPS... AND I SMELL POTATOES FRYING...
A ROAST, MAYBE... WITH A WEE BIT OF GARLIC..
COME TO DINNER BEFORE THE HASH GETS COLD—
?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Does Seem Like a Dream Come True!*

By Rodgers


"YIPPEE!"
Old Peter was right, after all. Happy days are here again!
For us Gloom Chasers at least. Our new friend decided to join us and what's more he gave us enough bones for a grand bone gnawing celebration!
THANKS!
Boy, oh boy!
Rodgers
CRACK!
CRUNCH!
I hope I don't suddenly wake up and find I've been dreaming!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Likes a Parade*

By The Hagers

"Tern, lead the way. You be our guide To this contested isle," Bill cried.

"The Pelicans will note that we Are flying in formation V."

"Let us," said Tern, "approach our mark And land on shore when it is dark."

I quacked, "Bill would prefer to land Preceded by a loud brass band."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Actions Speak—

Release of numerous political prisoners in North Africa makes welcome news. Official defense of the complex policies being pursued by Washington and London toward jealous French factions had not cleared the air as these reports will.

It is surprising that some of the releases were not announced earlier, for it seems that some 300 Poles were freed and sent to Britain some time ago. These were among 903 anti-Axis prisoners reported liberated since the Allied landing on French African territory.

Perhaps the most striking release was that of 27 Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Third Republic, who had been prisoners since 1940. Several de Gaullists, held on suspicion of complicity in the Darlan assassination, also have been freed. Further evidence that the policies of Washington and London have not overlooked the moral-political fundamentals of this war may be seen in the prospect that some 5,500 Spaniards, most of them Republicans, will be released as soon as arrangements for their passage to Mexico can be completed.

Of course, release of such prisoners is only the most obvious phase of needed readjustments in North Africa. Other reports indicate that many dangerous people are still influential. The confusion and complexity of the situation are not dispelled by the releases now reported, though they reflect, as Mr. Hull pointed out yesterday, some clarification of North African affairs since the Casablanca conference.

Meanwhile one of the releases shows that confusion may be even more complex than some well-intentioned critics of North African policy may suppose. Henri Martel, for example, one Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, now released, had been charged with spreading antiwar propaganda in French war factories before the Fall of France.

Here is one more illustration of the fact that most of the prewar divisions among Frenchmen, and not only between democrats and fascists, but between democrats and communists, were transported to Africa in 1940.

It is no wonder a policy that seeks to make allies of all Frenchmen who now want to fight the Axis—which now means most Frenchmen, regardless of political affiliations—may seem at times incomprehensible to the public. News like this of release of political prisoners is needed to assure free peoples that freedom is being served even while diplomacy remains obscure.

Where Saving Is in Order

In Boston, the president of the Independent Milk Dealers' Association, which sharply protested plans of Federal officials for reforms in the milk industry, says that the Government expects dealers to bear the brunt of increasing the price to the farmer partly by drastic changes in the method of distribution.

In Chicago, where only 30 per cent of the milk sold at retail is delivered by the traditional milkman, this newspaper's correspondent writes: "The milk wagon is coming to be regarded as a luxury."

In Kentucky, a representative of the Office of Defense Transportation declares: "Between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 miles of motor truck operation can be saved annually in the United States by the elimination of duplicating and overlapping routes for dairy products alone."

Presumably the ODT agent refers primarily to the collection of milk and cream from the farm gates by dairies and creameries, or their delivery by the farmer. What he says of rural pick-up methods, however, applies as well to the retail delivery of dairy products, where from three to ten milk trucks enter every alley in every city of the United States and men in seersucker overalls chase each other up and down innumerable flights of steps.

Waste of gasoline and rubber has long been noted as a problem of duplicating city milk routes, but now the problem of manpower still further complicates the situation. It will be a helpful thing if wartime necessities develop a more rational, less wasteful organization of the milk trade.

Shake-Up in Rome

The first question that comes to mind with news of the shake-up in the Italian Cabinet is whether this portends an attempt by Italy to withdraw from the war. And the answer to that question depends for the most part on whether the Cabinet changes indicate a weakening of German controls in Italy, or at least a will among Italian leaders to revolt against the German overlords.

The ousting of Count Ciano from the post of Foreign Minister discourages either of these assumptions. It would seem to indicate not a weakening but, if anything, a tightening of the German grip on Italy's Government. Ciano has never been popular with or trusted by the Nazis. Their disapproval of him as Mussolini's heir apparent has long been a subject of discussion in Rome.

The other changes in the Cabinet are not world-shaking. Some of them obviously are results of every-day workings of internal politics, in so far as such politics can be said to exist in a country so critically placed as Italy is today.

Naturally most political events in Italy are now conditioned by the position of Italy in a war going strongly against Fascism. The Cabinet shake-up in Rome is a symptom of the restiveness that pervades the country. But while the Gestapo rules that unfortunate land, what happens in Mussolini's Cabinet cannot be decisive of Italy's course.

Decentralizing Government

It is an axiom of democracy that government is best when closest to the governed. But in the United States for some years the fashion has been to take government farther and farther from local control and to centralize it in Washington. Some dangers inherent in this process are sharply portrayed in another column on this page by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sumners is particularly cogent in pointing out that the power of the purse is the key to representative government. If the people wish to keep government close to home where they can check its expenditures and performance they should resist the tendency to look upon Washington as Santa Claus.

A WPA grant or Federal aid for state roads may be very tempting, and in poor states may seem essential, but in the end they must be paid for by the people of all the states. If they realized this more clearly the people often would examine both the need for new expenditures and their results more closely. Some services or regulations would appear less essential, others would be more efficiently managed.

Today rationing might be better adapted to local conditions and better accepted by the people if local and state agencies had a larger share in it. Of course the argument cannot be pressed too far. Mr. Sumners overlooks the fact that the Nation has become more closely knit so that more functions are properly and naturally handled by the Federal Government. In some cases states have failed to exercise their powers adequately, as in regulation of interstate utilities. In other cases they have abused states' rights by raising barriers to interstate trade.

It is true also that the people may try to make state governments dispensers of largesse. Some of the states have set up pension schemes which would bankrupt them if carried into effect. But the tendency to build up bureaucracy and to make government a grab-bag for blocs has gone farthest in Washington.

Mr. Sumners might have pointed out that the attitude which causes members of Congress to seek votes as a reward for increasing Federal expenditures—by "pork barrel" appropriations, WPA grants, farm relief, pensions—is a reversal of steps by which representative government was developed. That made the legislators the watchdogs of the treasury, controlling the executive by controlling the purse. If the people become more tax-conscious—and the fact that 27,000,000 will be paying income taxes this year is hopeful—they may become more interested in good government for all rather than special favors for groups. The closer government is kept to the people the greater is the hope for such an attitude.

Hollywood films are said to be growing in popularity in Brazil, but for the sake of the Good Neighbor policy, the second features we see at our weekly movie should be embargoed.

The Bookshelf

They Also Fight . . .

The members of the German underground consider themselves fortunate if they can escape the Gestapo for one or two years. Three years of underground work is rare; four, an almost mythical record.

In THE SILENT WAR (New York: Lippincott, $2.75), Jon B. Jansen and Stefan Weyl explain why this is so. They were underground workers themselves and they give a vivid account of what the opposition in Nazi Germany is up against. Not only the Gestapo. Not only an enormous and close-meshed spy net. They are fighters who often lack the money to buy ammunition. They are club members without a meeting place. They have to live the life of conspirators, but at the same time they have to live as conventionally and openly as possible, in order not to arouse suspicion. They are hard pressed for time, but they are constantly forced to take devious routes in a literal as well as metaphorical sense.

The book is the first complete and authentic report on the German underground movement. It deserves attention not only for its tale of heroic deeds, but even more for its competent analysis of Germany's internal situation. The authors make two things clear: That real underground work is a far cry from the "through-terror-to-happy-end" Hollywood version; and that a strong anti-Nazi feeling has sprung up in almost every stratum and group of the German people.

Messrs. Jansen and Weyl describe how the underground movement by 1934 was all but crushed. All the actual and most of the potential leaders were in prisons or concentration camps. Yet in the subsequent years new leaders arose, broken connections were cautiously restored. The movement suffered a severe setback when war broke out, and a still severer one when 18 months of uninterrupted German victories made the Nazi regime appear established for good. At that time even the most courageous anti-Nazis began to lose faith.

Military reverses in Russia and American participation in the war changed the picture. Today, the opposition in Germany is said to number millions. Most of its members are former Social Democrats, but large contingents come from Roman Catholic circles, from the intellectual classes and, in a mounting degree, from the farm population. "There is hardly a town of any size in Germany," say the authors, "in which there is not some sort of anti-Nazi organization."

Most of these organizations are small and entirely on their own. Not until the German military machine has been dealt crippling blows will the underground be able to rally its forces and come into the open. But the book leaves no doubt about the determination and perseverance of these men and women.

"Tell the people out there that we are waiting for them, that we haven't given up." That was the message entrusted to the authors by a comrade and fellow-prisoner. In "The Silent War" they not only deliver this message, but also give the (to date) most encouraging German answer to "Mein Kampf."

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

Governor Goes to College

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed your editorial on the Stassen plan, and this points up the fact that this young Republican Governor of Minnesota, made the trip to Boston to visit Harvard University. He came principally to attend a seminar on the administrative process of government held by one of his old professors at the University of Minnesota. He also canvassed some postwar problems of government with others on the faculty.

There is something encouraging in this return of a political leader to the college campus. Under the pressure of the war, government is being called on to meet new needs and do new things. The sound professor who makes a lifetime study of government should be a source of counsel.

At any rate the wisdom certainly does not all lie with the politician. Usually a very practical man in his field, he knows just what he wants and how to get it. Today the war has turned up so many vast problems that few know precisely what the times want or just how to get it.

The resort of a single Governor to a university does not, of course, make a trend nor is understanding confined to scholars. But Governor Stassen obviously has something in him that meets a public demand. Otherwise, an official with such a brief public experience could never have come to the front of his party with such amazing quickness. Leadership in government, as in many another field, today calls for something better than the old routine. The public wants, and responds to, thinkers.

F. W. C.

Boston

"Pay as You Earn"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a great deal being published in your valuable paper, as well as in papers all over the country, about a proposed Pay-As-You-Go Plan for income taxes. It is something that I believe is practical and would be very helpful in collecting the maximum of taxes with a minimum of expense, and would make it easier for taxpayers to take care of these obligations.

There is, however, something in connection with it which, it seems to me, has been overlooked. I believe the plan should be called the Pay-As-You-Earn Plan. That is what it really is.

W. H. PEASE

Bridgeport, Conn.

"Don't Count on Spain"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with a great deal of interest your excellent editorial, "Don't Count on Spain." Your realistic approach to this obnoxious situation is deeply appreciated. The sooner we realize that we cannot do business with Franco and his arrogant, stubborn and reactionary generals and the even more reactionary elements in Spain who give orders to them, the better it will be for us.

New York — J. VENTURA SUREDA

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Watch Out, He's Getting Desperate

Universities Come to Prison Camps

LONDON

It began with my going to spend a week end in Oxford. I dropped into Basil Blackwell's famous bookshop in the Broad, next door to that vast £1,000,000 extension to the Bodleian Library which the university built on the eve of the war, and ran into my old friend Henry Schollick, whom I had not seen since we both left Oriel in the late nineteen-twenties. Schollick is now a director of Blackwell's, and showed me—but wait a minute, maybe you think this is just personal gossip, a bit of idle chitter-chatter. No, it's more than that. In fact, it's the first link in a chain that stretches all the way to British prison camps in Germany, and way beyond that into the realm of postwar reconstruction.

It happened like this. Henry Schollick and Mr. Blackwell himself fell to talking to me about the effect of the war on books. They both agreed that though there has been a drastic reduction in the number of books published in Britain since 1939, nevertheless the annual output of printed words in this country is not far short of the prewar level. The reason for this, of course, is that the Ministry of Supply's economy measures have resulted in a big increase in the number of words to each printed page.

As we were talking in this way, we went upstairs, the ground floor being crowded with customers. Then, indeed, an odd sight met my eye. Heaps of books on the floor, on tables, on trestles, on shelves. Some new, some old. Some peeping out of brown-paper parcels, some disappearing into brown-paper parcels. And here, there, and everywhere, piles of them neatly docketed with a large Red Cross label. I noticed the titles of the two most numerous sets of volumes. One was an Oxford University Press treatise of a severely legal nature on "Workmen's Compensation"; the other was a heap of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's "The Art of Reading." I looked at my two companions for an explanation.

It turned out to be quite simple, really.

* * *

Every month the British Red Cross spends something like £1,600 on new books. But what about the old ones? The fact is that new books go out of print so quickly in Britain today that they have to be supplemented with about an equal quantity of second-hand publications.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford, is one of the half-dozen British libraries which are officially entitled to a free copy of every book published in the country. Ten years ago its available storage room was rapidly diminishing through the unceasing influx of new volumes. In consequence the extension was erected, and the Bodleian authorities thought they could go on for another 200 years without bothering about shortage of space. But then the war came, and now the extension serves other purposes.

It houses, for example, the prisoners of war educational section of the Red Cross. Its staff has grown from the single helper of 1940 to 130 men and women, of whom more than a hundred give their services free. In addition, professors and lecturers from the various colleges in the University look in from time to time to give what assistance, advice, and suggestions they can.

For example, Mr. C. S. Lewis, Fellow of Magdalen, and Professor John Tolkien have drawn up a list of 300 representative works of English literature, on the basis of which some 30 prisoners are now preparing themselves for an examination to be held in the spring of 1943. Examination papers will be dispatched to German camps, they will be answered under examination conditions, and those prisoners who attain honors standards will receive a diploma from the university. This is the first time in its long history that Oxford University will have given diplomas to men who have not actually resided in the University.

Since the work was begun, about 18,279 requests for books and study courses have been received from prisoners of war, and another 3,000 from relatives acting on their behalf. The number of books dispatched now number 91,537, while 4,387 complete study courses have been sent out. Many of the soldiers who have been through one of these study courses have at the end of them taken an examination. I naturally inquired with what result.

* * *

A complete list of the successes achieved would be considerably longer than this entire article. But here are one or two. Two airmen have passed the intermediate examination in typography held by the City and Guild of London Institute. A Post Office engineer has won a special prize of £2 for the excellence of his papers in telephony. His wife, I'm told, offered to give this prize up to the University, but it has been decided to keep it for him till he returns after the war. Two men have succeeded in passing the examinations of the Institute of Structural Engineers, and seven men have secured recognition from the Electrical Engineers. Two others have gained prizes from the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. Three men have satisfied the School of Oriental and African Studies in London University in Malay. I understand that they intend to go on with Japanese and Swahili. Two more have passed bar examinations. A corporal has got through the theory papers of the National Association of Swimming Instructors. He will enter for the practical examination later. One man is taking lessons in football refereeing!

As I left, one point was strongly impressed upon me. During the last war there was nothing comparable with the scale of this mighty system of extra-mural education. Men came back from the prisoners of war camps bored and weary, their intellectual capacities totally unexercised. This will not be the case again. Indeed, large numbers of men will return from Germany actually better fitted professionally than they would have been had there been no war at all. This educational work is really a part of postwar reconstruction.

HAROLD HOBSON

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

Man's Nobility

They that deny a God destroy Man's nobility, for certainly Man is of kin to the beasts by his body; and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.—LORD BACON in "Of Atheism."

The Wide Horizon

Losing Democracy at Home?

By Representative Hatton W. Sumners
Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee
In an interview in The New York Sun

While Americans are fighting . . . for the principles of democracy, there are unmistakable signs that Americans at home are re-awakening to the peril to democratic government in the United States.

You can't see your sons and brothers go out to risk their lives for a set of principles without some impetus to think about where we ourselves are headed in relation to those principles.

And when you begin thinking it becomes so clear that we have been traveling away from representative democracy toward centralized bureaucracy. We have been tapping the sources of State revenue and sending the revenue to Washington. Then Washington has been sending it back to the States—loaded down with Federal power.

That's the trick by which we are destroying our democracy.

* * *

Do I think there is real danger that our democracy may be destroyed by our own acts? I don't think it; I know it. It is axiomatic that whoever controls the purse-strings controls the Government.

You can see this same axiom working through all the period of democratic progress. Beginning in the thirteenth century, when the King and Lords of England needed money, they asked that the people send some representatives who could talk it over and kick in. The representatives were outsiders, had no formal place in the Government.

But through a long period of time these outsiders kept increasing their power. How? By increasing the amount of money they contributed—and controlled.

Finally, the former outsiders became the Government. The House of Commons took all the power away from the King, and the House of Lords continued to exist only by a sort of sufferance.

We are reversing that process exactly, by giving centralized bureaucracy control of the purse-strings.

About 2,500,000 appointees, drawing salaries totaling around $5,000,000,000 annually, are connected with the United States Government. Many appointees have the power to make rules that have the force of law. They have the power to construe the rules, and to enforce them. Those are all the powers any king ever did have.

The problem is so fundamental and so simple, it is remarkable to me everyone can't see it. We can't go in two opposite directions at the same time. Either we decentralize government or we have to make up our minds to be governed by the kind of government we are supposed to be opposed to.

The law of cause and effect applies to government as to everything else. We can't do the things that inevitably cause the destruction of democracy and then expect democracy to continue.

* * *

Re-establishment and maintenance of our Government as a democratic Government is the most vital problem our country is facing. We are doing a good deal of fighting to preserve democracy—and we should not lose it at home.

The fundamental reason why the trend toward centralization grows dangerously is that a Federal Government can't possibly function in the business of the States and do too much in reference to private business, which no government should touch, without ending up as a bureaucracy.

We are in the process of dissolving the States and their subdivisions by this money attachment through grants made from the Federal Treasury.

A point implicit in this picture is that we have so overloaded the Federal machinery that it cannot properly take care of the Federal business.

A second point is what we are doing to the people by taking from the States the governmental power they have to exercise if they are to preserve their governmental vigor. If centralization is allowed to continue, the results cannot be controlled by what the people want to do or can do. It is a law of nature that strength cannot be retained without exercise. The natural law will not permit power to do anything to remain where the power is not used.

After a people have come to be a democratic nation, there can't be any progress in their democratic government except as it moves the power to govern back to the people. That's the heart of the main principle on which this Nation was founded. We are in a world war in which America is fighting for that principle. And here at home we have been going straight away from it.

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